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THE BARNES REVIEW

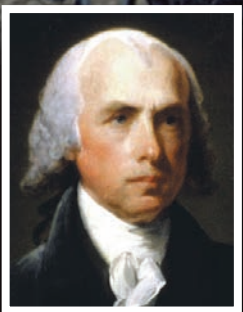
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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A Look Back at the War of 1812



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- Christmas celebrations among the troops • The Dartmoor Massacre
- Germans refute Herero genocide claims • White “giants” of America
- The Nazi presence in Antarctica • Italians battle for North Africa
- Hitler’s “Versailles” policy • He beat the Wright Brothers • More . . .

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A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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2013: TBR's 20th Year in Business

With the printing of our next issue—the January/February 2013 issue—we will proudly begin our 20th year of publishing TBR. Few people gave us a chance to succeed when we launched TBR back in October 1994, but much to the delight of our readers and the consternation of our detractors, TBR shows no sign of dying anytime soon. And for this, honestly, we have to thank our loyal core of readers who continue to renew subscriptions and purchase our politically incorrect books and videos. To you all we issue this heartfelt “thanks,” and promise to continue to bring you the very best, most professionally produced and most politically incorrect magazine in America today. TBR publisher Willis A. Carto has personally authorized a little Christmas gift for you in this issue: 16 extra pages of Revisionist history!

PLEASE CHECK OUT OUR CHRISTMAS ‘WRAPPER’

On pages A-1 and A-2 of the “wrapper” covering this issue of TBR you’ll find a list of the simple things you can do to help TBR and, at the same time, spread the truth about our past in ways that will benefit you, your family and your friends. Use the form mentioned above to purchase TBR gift subscriptions for friends at just \$32 each—the same price TBR charged way back in 1998. If you purchase a gift subscription for a friend, we’ll send you one of three great books FREE as a special present (see page A-4). Plus, those who buy a gift subscription can also renew their own subscription at the low \$32 rate!

Please also browse the TBR BOOK CLUB BOOK & VIDEO CATALOG enclosed with this issue. Inside you will find many fascinating Revisionist items being offered to our readers, some for the very first time. You can also shop quickly and easily at our online store found at www.barnesreview.com.

And for those of you who are finding it hard to come up with the subscription price of TBR in one chunk, we still offer automated monthly credit card billing. You can split your \$46 yearly subscription into 12 affordable payments. For more on this program, see item number 2 on page A-4 of the “wrapper.”

Thanks again for your unwavering support. We absolutely could not do it without you. Here’s my personal Christmas wish this year (and I do think it is possible): Please, America, move toward peace and away from more war and destruction. ♦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, *Managing Editor*

WHAT'S WRONG WITH PEACE?

America is at war, and the latest casualties of this war include the U.S. ambassador to Libya and several of his bodyguards and staff. The murder of the ambassador—a compassionate Arabist—was a heinous act, one which violated all the known rules of civilized warfare. But the sad fact is that America is itself engaged in uncivilized warfare. When you conduct such a war, innocent women and children get killed, people starve and die, corpses get dragged through the streets and good men die. In short, man becomes savage.

Some people believe this war started on Sept. 11, 2001 with the attacks on New York and Washington, D.C. The “Muslims,” they insist, instigated this war, and that’s why America had to respond with bombardments and invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan and thousands of drone strikes on Pakistan, Sudan, Somalia and other Muslim nations in Africa and the Mideast.

But the truth is that this war started long before that. The attacks of Sept. 11 were merely a battle in this war that was not begun by the Muslims. No, in fact, this war was instigated long before that. It was unofficially declared when U.S. foreign policymakers began suggesting that the way to solve problems across the globe was by brute force; that the way to save the people of the Mideast was to bomb them, kill their children and arm Israel with our latest death-dealing weaponry.

Others might say, and they are right as well, that the war started the minute the United States began our “special relationship” with Israel and foolishly began supporting the expansionist and repressive policies of Zion with the aid of massive American military might.

But it’s all OK, we are told by our leaders, because we are bringing peace and democracy to the nations we destroy and helping to ensure Israel’s survival.

How stupid can we be? How much longer will Americans support these wars? Is there no end to our lust for blood or our condemnation of peace and diplomacy?

The good news is that most people do not feel this way, and this includes a huge percentage of those Americans who have witnessed the horrors of war up close. This includes our publisher, WWII veteran of the Japan-

ese theater Willis A. Carto, a tireless activist for peace for 60 years. Vets like Willis know all too well the barbarity of war and why it must be avoided at all costs.

Sadly, I believe that if the U.S. does not alter its un-American course of making war on each and every nation that disagrees with us over one issue or another, our nation will be condemned in the history books of the future as an “evil empire,” one that turned to force of arms before diplomacy; death before discussion.

Now that brings us to the current election. I must say that, as a white man, I was ready to vote for Mitt Romney for president. No one can deny that our black president has shown little regard for the white middle class and, in fact, seems unendingly hostile to it, taking every opportunity to ramp up racial tensions. I figure a good conservative president could probably undo all the mischief of another Obama term in one four-year stint.

But then I listened to Mitt Romney’s acceptance speech at the Republican National Convention in August. His rhetoric was so bellicose, so short-sighted, so dangerous, so un-American, I came to the conclusion that he presents a real danger to our future.

Unfortunately, I do not believe we will ever be able to reverse the disaster that would ensue from an attack on Iran or Syria or both. Note that Mitt condemned the United States for “talking” to Iran and Russia. Well heck, even Germany, England and the U.S. agreed to communicate during World War II—and that was a real war; one we could have very easily lost on several occasions. And how else do civilized humans resolve conflicts in the real world but by talking with those with whom we have a quarrel? But diplomacy by threat is Mitt’s policy.

In return for withstanding four more years of financial suffering, I would ask Obama that he make sure that not one more innocent man, woman or child be killed overseas by American smart bombs, rockets, drones and/or bunker busters that, I am sure, a portion of my tax dollars go to help pay for.

But since I don’t trust Mr. Obama as far as I can throw him, I won’t be voting for him either. ♦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, *Managing Editor*

A Look Back at the War of 1812



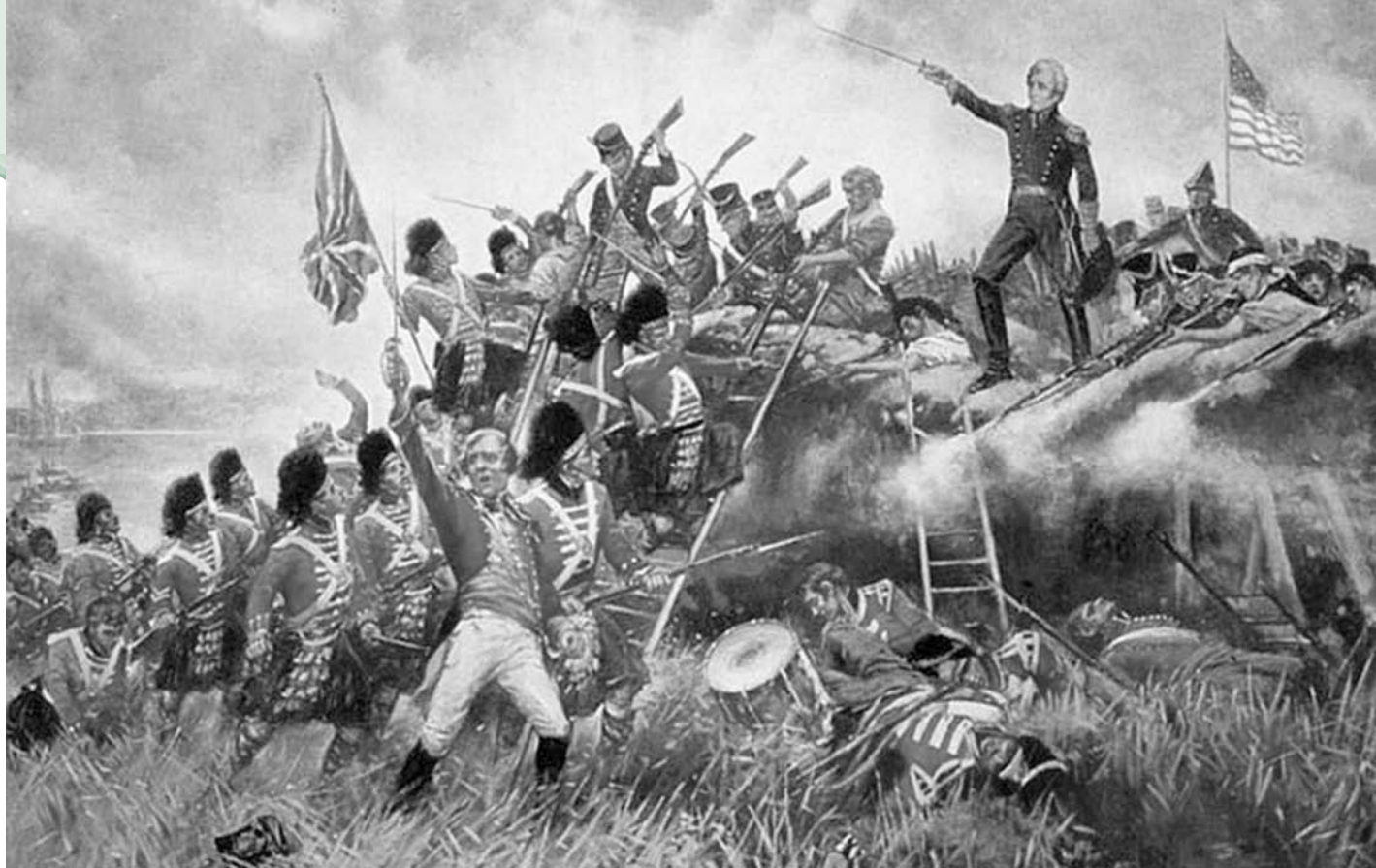
While King George III of Revolutionary War fame was technically the king during the War of 1812, it was actually his eldest son, George (above)—along with Prime Minister Lord Liverpool—who was running the government due to the king's mental illness. (It is now believed George III suffered from the blood disease porphyria.) In 1810, after a severe relapse, a regency was established. George's reign as prince regent lasted from 1811 to 1820 and, upon George III's death in 1820, the prince regent became King George IV.

WAS THE WAR OF 1812 an unavoidable war? Was it a just war, unlike so many of America's wars? What were the real issues that caused the conflict, and were they resolved by the bloodshed? In this article, written upon the 200th anniversary of the conflict, TBR editorial board member Dr. Harrell Rhome takes a look at the War of 1812—called by some America's Second War for Independence—and finds that this was a war America could most likely not have avoided.

BY HARRELL RHOME, PH.D.

Except for the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War, the wars in which the United States has fought were avoidable and strategically unnecessary. This includes the War Between the States, which was essentially a struggle over the constitutional rights of states versus the encroaching power of the U.S. federal government. The highly politicized slavery question could have been resolved without war, but that's a topic for another essay. The War of 1812 ended the Federalist Party, raising several issues that remained unresolved and which arose again half a century later when Southern and Northern interests conflicted and war ensued.

Without digressing too much, the two biggest examples of unjust and unnecessary wars are World War I and World War II, which I see as Eurasian affairs in which the United States had no business intervening.



Gen. Andrew Jackson, already a favorite of the American citizenry for his victory against the Creek Indians of northern Alabama and Georgia at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in 1814, solidified his fame with a major victory at the Battle of New Orleans in 1815. In this battle Jackson commanded a motley assemblage of 5,000 U.S. regulars, backwoods militiamen, slaves—and even pirates—and guided them to a stunning victory against 7,500 highly trained and well-equipped British troops. According to author Robert Remini, over a quarter of the British forces were either captured, wounded or killed in the battle. American casualties were very light. (See the ad on page 10 for Remini's book *The Battle of New Orleans*.)

The various wars after that speak for themselves. All have been undeclared, unrighteous and unpopular. None was a “just war”—not at all. So here we are, 200 years after the War of 1812, posing the probing question: Was this now largely forgotten conflict a “just war” or “just an inevitable one”? The U.S. Congress declared war June 18, 1812. Let's take a look at what many Americans regard as the “Second American War of Independence.”

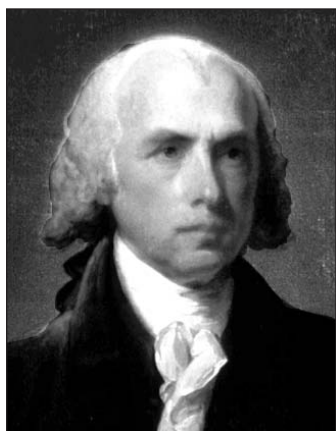
PROVOCATIONS ON BOTH SIDES

A number of things led to this American struggle against an aggressive, highly trained and experienced European military juggernaut. The causes were numerous and complex, but here is an overview of what provoked it. As you will see, this war very well may have been inevitable, as the newly founded United States still had a basketful of issues with its former British overlords. As we know, France helped the new nation

succeed in the First American War of Independence, and a little over three decades later, the British were at war with the French. Due to the Napoleonic Wars, in 1807 the British implemented numerous trade restrictions, all illegal and unacceptable under international law and customs, to prevent trade between America and France.

Of course, this was highly resented and unpopular with Americans, but that wasn't all. The Brits routinely boarded American ships, capturing our sailors and impressing them into the Royal Navy.

This was an era in which both nations experienced a massive growth in military and commercial naval assets. The U.S. merchant fleet doubled in size between 1802 and 1810, and, ironically, Britain became our largest trading partner. Among other things, they consumed over three-quarters of American cotton, not to mention over half of all other exports. While the English needed our goods, they must have resented being



JAMES MADISON

President during the war.



DOLLY MADISON

Became an American legend.



ANDREW JACKSON

Solidified his reputation.



ALEXANDER COCHRANE

British vice admiral.

dependent on the United States, which was once theirs, not all that long ago. Another challenge to British hegemony was the great expansion of both the U.S. Navy. Moreover, we must certainly not forget the most famous American warship, the *USS Constitution*, also known as “Old Ironsides.” It captured a host of British merchant ships and thoroughly defeated five Royal Navy ships of the line.

Not only did our fleets grow significantly, but due to the Napoleonic Wars, the Royal Navy greatly expanded as well, creating a need for a large number of sailors to man its warships and the numerous ships needs for an effective blockade. When the Britishers could not get enough volunteers, they turned to illegally “impressing” or kidnapping American seamen. Further compounding the problem, the United States recognized the right of foreign sailors to defect and become American citizens. Records show that by 1805, there were over 11,000 naturalized sailors on U.S. ships. Over 80% were born in the British Isles, many being Irish. As far as the Brit government was concerned, these naturalized Americans were still British subjects, so they felt free to snatch them off our boats.

A further provocation came when British naval vessels stationed themselves in international waters just off the Atlantic coast, in full view from shore. They not only captured naturalized British and Irish sailors, they took native-born Americans as well. In all fairness, identifying who was who was difficult. False identity papers were rampant, so the Brits quickly began seizing whomever they wanted. As a result, a rallying cry of the War of 1812 was “Free trade and sailor’s rights.”

However, on the other side of the list of provocative

acts, the United States obviously had an interest in seizing parts—if not all—of Canada, gaining control over Lake Erie in 1813.¹

Another matter of great importance to the Americans—perhaps even more of a concern than the impressment of sailors—was that the British, still tied down in Europe, attempted to use various coalitions of Indian tribes to establish an independent confederacy in the Midwest—allied of course, with England. English middlemen made sure the Indians continued to received the most advanced guns, tipping the military advantage to the Indians when engaged in forest fighting. However, these efforts failed in the South when Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston defeated the Red Stick Creeks under Monahie the Prophet and William Weatherford in the decisive March 27, 1814 Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Alabama.

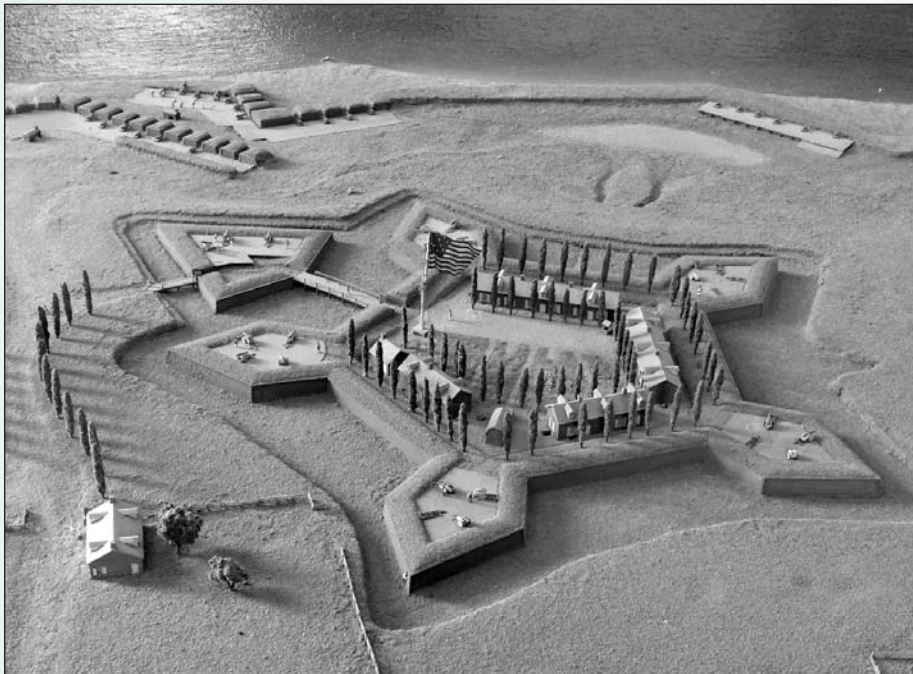
When Napoleon was defeated, the English gave their full attention to the war in North America, capturing Washington and burning portions of the city, including our Capitol Building and White House. Nevertheless, our troops were successful in turning back three invasion attempts in New York, Baltimore and the better-known Battle of New Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815), the greatest and final land battle of the war. And as we well know, our victory in the Battle of Baltimore.

CANADA EVOLVED INTO NATIONHOOD

According to a website dedicated to Canadian history, “[T]he War of 1812 brought some lasting benefits to British North America—the future Canada; there was a new sense of pride among the people, a pride in having defended their lands with courage and skill.

Fort McHenry

Designed in 1789 by Frenchman Jean Foncin to protect the port of Baltimore in the upper Chesapeake Bay, Fort McHenry has become a national symbol of freedom. Built on the Locust Point Peninsula at Whetstone Point, which protrudes into the opening of Baltimore Harbor, the fort was named for James McHenry, a Scots-Irish immigrant, surgeon and soldier who served under President George Washington as secretary of War. During the Battle of Baltimore, the British fleet remained out of range of Fort McHenry's guns. Though the fort was hit with over 1,500 cannonballs, it received little real damage.



Fort McHenry was constructed in the form of a five-pointed star (with an additional arrow-shaped bastion) in the style of the time, with a fortified bastion located at the end of every point of the star. The thick brick walls were surrounded by a dry moat. The moat allowed musketmen to defend the fort from a land attack, threatening to catch invaders in musket and cannon cross-fire. At left a scale model depicts how the fort looked at the time. In the 1860s, Union troops were stationed at Fort McHenry, and the fort became a notorious Federal prison for Rebel sympathizers, anti-war activists and any others the administration deemed a threat and thus wished to silence via indefinite detention without charge. Sound familiar?



Above left, Fort McHenry's powder magazine. The powder magazine, according to tour guides, was hit with a British bomb that fortuitously failed to explode. At right, the guns of Fort McHenry today—Civil War-era guns that have replaced the much smaller cannon used by the Americans in 1812. Nineteen British naval ships assisted in the bombardment of Fort McHenry with rockets and mortars, including the scarily named *Terror*, *Volcano*, *Devastation* and *Aetna*.

William Henry Harrison Unites Indian Confederacy Against the United States?

Six months before America declared war on England, the then-governor of the Indiana Territory, future president William Henry Harrison, led American forces against a Shawnee Indian confederacy commanded by famed chief Tecumseh and his brother, Tenskwatawa. For some time before the battle in September 1811, tensions between the white men and the red men had been rising, and many outbreaks of violence had occurred. Ensuring a battle, Harrison marched his troops to Prophetstown, in present-day Indiana, determined to wipe out the Indian confederacy's headquarters and the Indian refugee camp that had sprung up around it, packed with Shawnees who had been already forced out of Ohio and upper Indiana by white settlers. Harrison did agree to talk with Tenskwatawa, as Tecumseh was away meeting with leaders from other tribes determined to halt America's western expansion. Tenskwatawa, a spiritual leader and a not a military man, attacked Harrison in the morning before the scheduled parlay, concerned that the white men would break their word and attack the Indian encampment before the meeting. And they had good reason to believe so. As governor of the Indiana Territory, one of Harrison's major duties was to acquire Indian lands by treaty, bribes or trickery, and his reputation for being a man who could not be trusted when it came to dealings with the Indians preceded him. It was also known by the Indians that Harrison fully intended to destroy Prophetstown. After a two-hour fight near the Tippecanoe River, the outnumbered forces of Harrison prevailed when the Indians ran out of ammunition. The Indians abandoned Prophetstown and Harrison burned it to the ground. This solidified the anti-American opinions of the disparate tribes, who now agreed to come together under Tecumseh. Had Harrison been a square dealer in his land acquisition efforts and his treaty relations with the Indians, and had he not wantonly destroyed Prophetstown, a peace might have been reached between the U.S. and the Indian tribes of the region. Harrison has thus been blamed by historians for sending tens of thousands of Indian braves into the arms of the British in the War of 1812. These warriors proved a deadly and tenacious foe.

There was, too a better understanding between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians, for each race had fought a common foe.”²

Had the United States prevailed in its efforts to occupy Canada, many Canadian scholars believe, Canada would not have developed into a sovereign nation. At the very least, there would have been another war between the United States and Britain for the fate of Canada.

BATTLE FOR THE MID-ATLANTIC

On the Mid-Atlantic Coast, British troops landed in the Chesapeake Bay area in 1814, and marched toward Washington. U.S. Gen. William Winder made an attempt to stop the British forces, commanded by Gen. Robert Ross, at Bladensburg, Maryland. The U.S. troops were badly routed. The city of Washington was evacuated, and the British burned the Capitol and the White House, along with most of nonresidential Washington. The British pressed onward, and Adm. Alexander Cochrane sought to invade Baltimore. Ross was killed in the skirmishing as his forces advanced toward the city, and their movement stalled. Cochrane's forces bombarded Fort McHenry, which guarded Baltimore's harbor, but were unable to take it.³ This event inspired Francis Scott Key, an American lawyer detained on one of Cochrane's ships, to write *The Star-Spangled Banner*. [See TBR September/October 2009.—Ed.]

Unsuccessful at Baltimore, Cochrane's damaged fleet limped to Jamaica for repairs and made preparations for an invasion of New Orleans, hoping to cut off American use of the Mississippi River.

THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS

The United States acquired the city and a huge portion of territory from France in the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. The British greatly resented this massive expansion of the new nation and, not only that, the money from the sale aided their French enemy.

The British believed the capture and control of New Orleans at the mouth of the Mississippi would help cripple the United States, so they massed ships and men for an attack on the city. The ensuing Battle of New Orleans turned out to be the best-known encounter of the war. Andrew Jackson and his hastily assembled troops thoroughly repulsed and defeated the highly trained brigades of Redcoats under the command of Maj. Gen. Edward Pakenham, who was killed

in the battle. Thus, the British effort to control the Mississippi had been derailed.

Ironically, the war was officially over before the battle even took place. The Treaty of Ghent had been signed on Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, 1814, and was ratified by the U.S. Senate on Feb. 17, 1815.

However, what most people don't know is that hostilities continued until well into 1817.

Andrew Jackson—a national hero for his victories against the Indians and the British—became U.S. president, being elected in 1828. Many patriots consider him to be one of our greatest presidents—partly because of the way he stood up to the bankers.

Looking back, we see the War of 1812 had several theaters of operation. The naval war involved regular ships of the line and scores of privateers on both sides. The Royal Navy blockaded and attacked the East Coast, landing troops and capturing Washington. On other fronts, land and naval battles occurred on the border with Canada, including the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence River. American forces completely defeated the Indian tribes who allied with Britain.

Both sides captured territory, but the Treaty of Ghent restored the original borders. Further results of the war were growing feelings of nationalism and patriotism among the Canadians, as the U.S. had unsuccessfully attempted to annex their territory, and they are holding several ceremonies for the 2012 bicentennial. Apparently, the UK has essentially ignored the war, regarding it as a minor event in the larger struggle against Napoleonic France, but not all historians agree.

According to one website: "The War of 1812 is also, perhaps, America's most diversely interpreted war. Everyone agrees that Britain's disrespect for American maritime rights—its interference with American trade and its illegal impressment of seamen off American ships—severely strained Anglo-American relations in the years before 1812. But there is considerable disagreement as to why this ultimately led to war and what this war represented."

One group of historians argues that the war was a complete waste of resources and lives. For starters, they say, it was unnecessary. When Britain failed to meet James Madison's demand that it revoke the Order in Council declaring American commercial vessels subject to interception and seizure, Congress declared war. Within a week of the declaration, however, Britain did suspend the provocative order—and one cause for

War of 1812 Trivia . . .

- Early in the War of 1812, Britain did not fear the United States. This was poignantly illustrated by the remarks of George Canning, Britain's Foreign Secretary, who stated that the American naval fleet amounted to "a few fir-built things with bits of striped bunting at their mastheads."

- In August of 1814, Sir George Prevost commanded a force of 30,000 veteran British troops in Montreal. As they moved towards Plattsburgh, New York, they constituted the largest force Britain had ever sent to North America—bigger than any British armies during the Revolutionary War.

- The Virginia militia had a medical requirement of two teeth. Each man was required to have one tooth on the upper and lower jaw in order to tear cartridges for the flintlock muskets used at the time.

- During the war, the U.S. regular troops ran out of the blue dye for military uniforms and had to switch to drab wool uniform with green trim.

- All U.S. lighthouses on the Chesapeake Bay turned off their lights because the lights only helped guide British ships of the war blockade.

- According to Christopher George, author of *Terror on the Chesapeake*, the "rocket's red glare" referred to in the *Star-Spangled Banner* was first seen in Virginia when the British used Congreve rockets to fire upon the *USS Constellation* at Fort Norfolk.

- During the Battle of Hampton, Va., the first casualties on the British side were actually French POWs who were offered the choice between a stint in British prison or fighting against the United States.

- One of the first modern uses of the torpedo was in Lynnhaven Bay, off the Chesapeake. The first torpedo was essentially a glorified floating barrel, full of explosives, which was carried by a small boat as close as possible to enemy ships and set adrift.

- According to Walter Borneman in his book *1812: The War That Forged a Nation*, the War of 1812 was nearly the War of 1807, the year of the *USS Chesapeake*-HMS *Leopard* affair in which a British ship pursued and crippled the *Chesapeake* looking for British deserters. Americans were so enflamed by this incident that many appeals were made to Congress to declare war. However, the trial of the former vice president, Aaron Burr, for his duel with Alexander Hamilton, distracted the nation so much that no declaration was made.

Above information: www.opsail2012virginia.com.

war was thus eliminated. With just a bit more patience, or more efficient communication, these historians argue, the war could have been avoided.

In addition, these historians argue that the war was inconsequential. After three years of fighting and nearly 6,000 American casualties,⁴ the United States and Great Britain agreed to a treaty that resolved none of the substantive issues that had prompted the war. In fact, the argument over trade policies and maritime rights that preceded the war persisted well into the 1820s, almost as though the war had never occurred at all.⁵

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

After looking back at the War of 1812, we see the newly independent American nation was definitely attacked, hence justified in going to war. Even so, there were provocative acts on both sides. When we examine the whole story, we see the war was most likely inevitable. The United States was establishing itself as a power both in the Americas and on the world scene. Naturally, this was highly resented by our former English overlords. The results were indisputable. The new American nation defeated a major European-trained army and navy, which hardly anyone thought we could do. We were attacked, responded in kind, and really had no other choice.

Moreover, the war had more than a few long-term results for our rapidly growing and developing nation. The ensuing ban on English manufactured goods was quite helpful to the New England factory owners, who no longer had to compete with the highly industrialized British. Among other things, American industry grew very rapidly, creating the need for an effective national rail system. To say the least, the 1812 war truly trans-

formed the new American nation. Feelings of patriotism and nationalism evolved from this conflict in both the United States and Canada, which significantly influenced the peoples and policies of both countries.

So enjoy the bicentennial of an event from seemingly simpler times, but when we take a closer look, we see the geopolitical issues of the era were rather multifaceted and convoluted. Unfortunately, as I said in the beginning, the wars that followed were neither justified nor righteous, nor popular, and certainly not all that productive. Of course, back then as now, wars are always politically and financially profitable for the ubiquitous Powers That Be, who stand behind the curtains and behind the thrones and executive desks in the world's power centers. As we know, nowadays they don't bother to conceal themselves all that much. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 www.battleoflakeerie-bicentennial.com/.

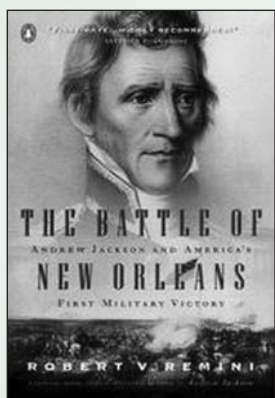
2 <http://www.canadaka.net/content/page/57-the-war-of-1812-summary>.

3 <http://www.sparknotes.com/history/american/warof1812/summary.html>.

4 According to Wikipedia, the online encyclopedia, about 15,000 Americans and Choctaws and other Indian allies died, while 1,600 Britishers and their Indian allies died.—Ed.

5 <http://www.shmoop.com/war-1812/summary.html>

DR. HARRELL RHOME lives on the Texas Gulf Coast, where he researches and writes about current events, overlooked and ignored history, world religions and metaphysics. His articles appear in print publications and online. He is a contributing editor for TBR, columnist for the Jeff Rense Program (USA), a contributor to *New Dawn* magazine (Melbourne, Australia), *Tsunami Politico* online magazine (Buenos Aires, Argentina), *Gnostic Liberation Front* (U.S.A., www.gnosticliberationfront.com), and other venues. You can reach Harrell at EagleRevisionist@aol.com or just write POB 6303 Corpus Christi, TX 78466-6303.



The Battle of New Orleans: Jackson and America's First Military Victory

Esteemed historian Robert V. Remini details the pivotal battle in which the United States sealed its independence. This book is a real page turner. Fighting against incredible odds, Jackson turned probable defeat into victory. Above all, he was able to inspire and command the loyalty of professional soldiers as well as volunteers from all over, including Kentucky and Tennessee mountain men who made up for their rustic frontier ways with sharpshooting that no Englishman could match. Jackson also accepted the support of an amazing array of fighters, from slaves, freedmen, Creek Indians, even pirates—anything he could assemble into the units he so effectively commanded. Jackson is portrayed by Remini to be a man of sensitive feelings and instincts. Above all, Jackson was a patriot, determined to make America into a first-class world power. Andrew Jackson is a man who would be called “great” in any country, but he is ours and must not be forgotten or minimized. Softcover, 290 pages, #600, \$16 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. See the order form on page 64 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

Why Did the British Burn D.C.?

The truth is, the British never burned down Washington, D.C. in August of 1814, but they did burn down the White House and the partially constructed Capitol Building as well as every government building they could touch with their torches. In fact, British commanders had issued strict orders that the troops should only set afire public, government buildings, and no private dwellings or stores.

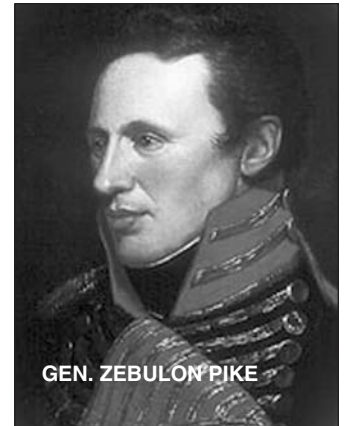
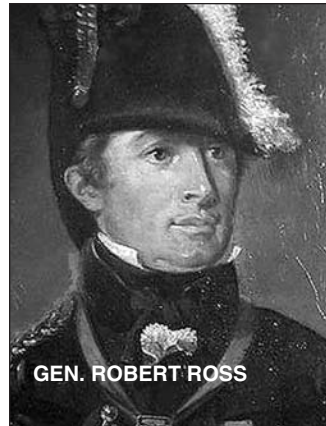
Thus, strict discipline prevented private property and the whole city from being set ablaze by the British troops.

So why did the British “burn Washington”? Washington, D.C.—compared to the port of Baltimore—had no real strategic value, only symbolic value, yet British troops had to be restrained from turning the entire city into an inferno.

Too small in size to effectively occupy the city, perhaps the force under Major General Robert Ross intended to cause as much damage as it could. But there is more to the story. According to eyewitnesses in the British army, including George Gleig, a British soldier:

Such being the intention of General Ross, he did not march the troops immediately into the city, but halted them upon a plain in its immediate vicinity, whilst a flag of truce was sent in with terms. But whatever his proposal might have been, it was not so much as heard, for scarcely had the party bearing the flag entered the street, than they were fired upon from the windows of one of the houses, and the horse of the general himself, who accompanied them, killed. You will easily believe that conduct so unjustifiable, so direct a breach of the law of nations, roused the indignation of every individual, from the general himself down to the private soldier. All thoughts of accommodation were instantly laid aside; the troops advanced forthwith into the town. . . . Having first put to the sword all who were found in the house from which the shots were fired, and reduced it to ashes, they proceeded, without a moment's delay, to burn and destroy everything in the most distant degree connected with government.

Adding to the British desire for revenge, American troops had burned the parliament building during their attack on York, in Ontario, in 1813 during U.S. attempts to



control the region around Lake Ontario and the Niagara frontier. (York is now called Toronto.) During the occupation, order among the U.S. occupying forces deteriorated and they regularly looted private residences, the library and even churches. Some were even accused of rape.

The American looting and burning of York led to calls for revenge across Upper Canada, and set the stage for subsequent burnings by British troops during the invasion of the United States a year later.

As it turns out, the burning of Washington might never have occurred had U.S. commanders, including Zebulon Pike, kept more strict discipline among their men. Pike, incidentally, was killed when the British commander of the York garrison ordered the powder magazine blown up and the town abandoned before Pike realized what was happening. Being positioned too close to the magazine when it exploded, Pike was hit with bomb fragments and other shrapnel and was killed. This death of their commander angered the Americans enough to be listed as an aggravating cause of the poor treatment of the Canadian civilians living in York. (Actually British citizens, as there was no nation called “Canada” yet.)

Add to this the fact that the U.S. medical corps could not care properly for the British wounded during the York campaign—they were placed more or less unattended in a warehouse—and the slow fuse for retribution had been lit at York by American impetuosity.

Thus, when British commanders saw the opportunity to even the score at D.C., they apparently took it. ♦

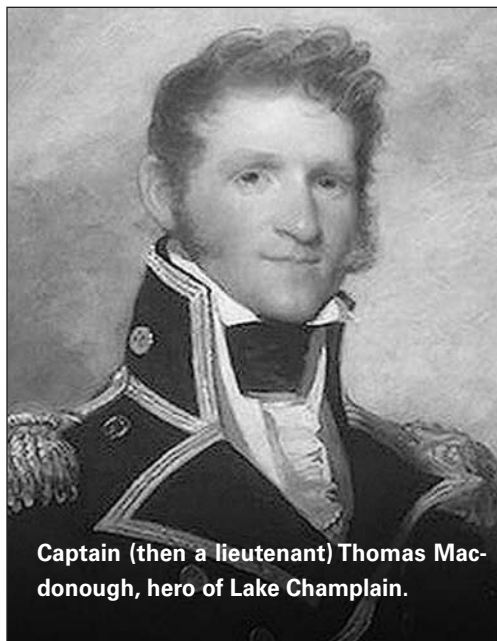
The Nearly Meaningless 'Treaty of Christmas Eve'

THE TREATY THAT ENDED THE WAR OF 1812, known originally as the Christmas Eve Treaty and later as the Treaty of Ghent, was a nearly meaningless treaty. It failed to resolve most of the issues that were at the root of the War of 1812. Interestingly, the treaty doesn't deal with the impressment of U.S. sailors, cited as a major factor in the cause of the war. It did, however, attempt to restore the pre-1812 borders of not only the United States and Canada, but also the territories of the Indians. Far from doing this for altruistic reasons, the British were determined to use the Indian lands as a buffer between the United States and British possessions in North America.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

It is a little-known fact that it was Russia that was instrumental in bringing the United States and Britain to the bargaining table in 1814. From 1812 to 1814, Czar Alexander I of Russia had faced the threat of a French invasion of Russia. Alexander had no idea how much longer Napoleon would last, and was unsure of his ability to hold out against the emperor of France. As a result, Alexander did not want Britain distracted, fighting a far-off war against the U.S. He wanted Britain focused on helping him fight Napoleon. Ironically, however, the Russians had already defeated Napoleon by the time they finally convinced Britain and the United States to talk peace at Ghent, Belgium in August 1814.

Britain was winning the war at that time, and so the Brits felt free to press outrageous demands, but the Americans refused. By December, the tide of war had shifted, and things were at a military stalemate. The



Captain (then a lieutenant) Thomas Macdonough, hero of Lake Champlain.

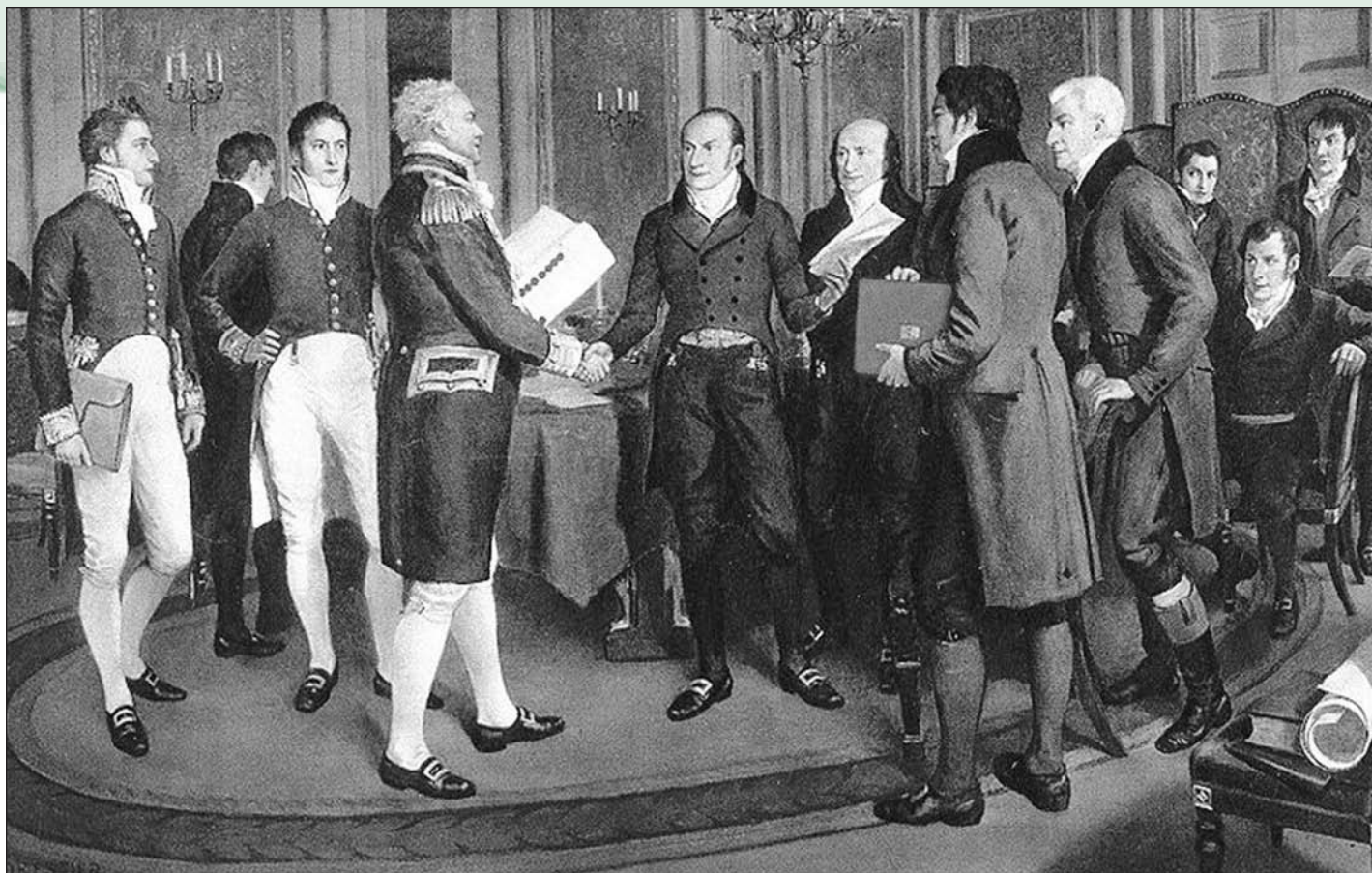
Brits backed down from their demands, and a treaty was signed.

The 1814 treaty ended the "War of 1812" between America and Britain. It was signed at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814, and ratified by the U.S. Senate in February 1815. The American commissioners were John Q. Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin. Negotiations were begun in August, with the recent defeat of Napoleon giving the British an advantage reinforced by the burning of the Capitol at Washington shortly afterward. Only the victory of Thomas Macdonough at Plattsburgh and the threat of fur-

ther hostilities in Europe induced the British to give up their demands to control the Great Lakes and erect an Indian state under British control in the country northwest of the Ohio River. Thus the agreement was a diplomatic victory for the United States.

Both parties were to use their "best endeavors to abolish" the slave trade.

Amazingly, no mention was made of the impressment of American seamen, the fisheries question or the



The Signing of the Treaty of Ghent. British Admiral of the Fleet James Gambier is shown shaking hands with U.S. Ambassador to Russia John Quincy Adams. British Under-Secretary of State for War and the Colonies Henry Goulburn is the man in front, right, carrying a folder. The treaty barely dealt with the serious issues that caused the war, but at Britain's insistence included verbiage about ending the slave trade. The English government vowed to return all slaves who had been urged to flee from their masters during the war. That never came about. Instead, a few years later, England paid the United States \$1.2 million for them. England's plans for an Indian buffer zone in Michigan and Ohio also fell apart after the shaky coalition of Indian tribes disintegrated.

rights of neutral commerce.

It took time for word of the treaty to reach America, so the Battle of New Orleans was actually fought after the treaty had officially been signed.

Here are some key articles from the treaty itself:

TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two Countries, and of restoring upon principles of perfect reciprocity, Peace, Friendship, and good Understanding between them.

ARTICLE THE FIRST

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective Countries, Territories, Cities, Towns, and People of every degree without exception of places or persons. All hostilities both by sea and land shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the Artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the Ex-

change of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or any Slaves or other private property. . . .

ARTICLE THE THIRD

All Prisoners of war taken on either side as well by land as by sea shall be restored as soon as practicable after the Ratifications of this Treaty as hereinafter mentioned on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. . . .

ARTICLE THE NINTH

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom they may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. Provided always that such Tribes or Nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their Citizens, and Subjects upon the Ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such Tribes or Nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages on his part to put an end immediately after the Ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the Tribes or Nations of Indians with whom He may be at war at the time of such Ratification, and forthwith to

restore to such Tribes or Nations respectively all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities. . . .

ARTICLE THE TENTH

Whereas the Traffic in Slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and Justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH

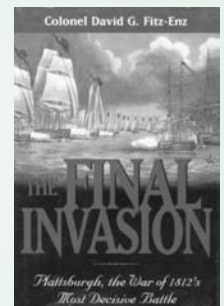
This Treaty when the same shall have been ratified on both sides without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the Ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the Ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington in the space of four months from this day or sooner if practicable. ♦

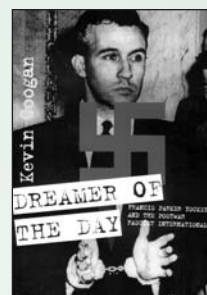
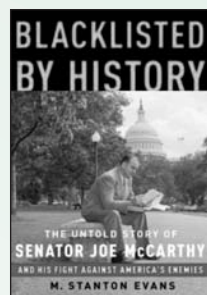
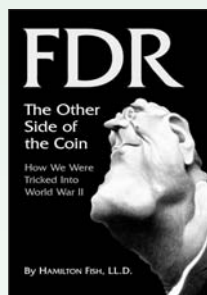
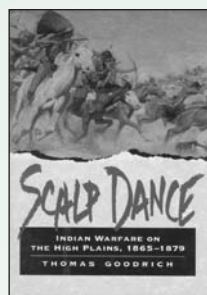
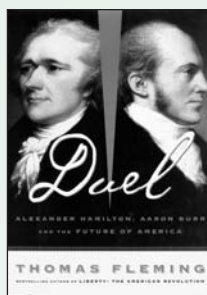
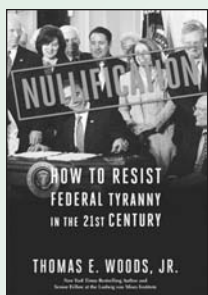
JOHN TIFFANY is assistant editor of TBR and has been interested for many decades in Revisionist history as well as diverse ethnic groups and their history, around the world. He holds a bachelor of science degree in biology from the University of Michigan. He is also the copy editor for AMERICAN FREE PRESS in Washington, D.C.

Book Examines Pivotal Battle in the War of 1812

The Final Invasion: Plattsburgh—The War of 1812's Most Decisive Battle

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Christmas Celebrations Among British Troops in the 1812 Era

CHRISTMAS IS NEARLY UPON US ONCE AGAIN, and we thought it might be interesting to look at how British troops celebrated Christmas—not only in North America, but also in various places in Europe during the conflicts in which they were engaged around the time of the War of 1812. The following article was compiled by the editors of “The War of 1812 website.”¹ Depending on where one was stationed, or one’s rank, Christmas could be a time of feast or famine.

By ROBERT HENDERSON

Christmas during the time of the War of 1812 had little resemblance to today’s holiday celebrations. Indeed Christmas Day was recognized as an important religious event and was marked by the English and Germans with a special church service, a fine dinner and simple decorations but absent were large celebrations that one would expect. For French Canadians and Scots, New Years Day was the focal point of their seasonal festivities. In contrast to this, the protestant Upper Canadians and newly arrived American settlers, looked scornfully upon Christmas celebrations, particularly its decorations, as “Romanism.” An English immigrant coming to Canada noted in the 1820s: “I was much surprised at the cold indifference which most people showed in their observance of Christmas Day—with the exception of the then few residing English families, the church was scantily attended.”



“Presenting the Christmas Pudding.”

Not surprisingly then are there few accounts of Christmas celebrations in British North America in 1812. With rivers and streams, the highways for sleighs, only partially frozen over, it was difficult to travel to gather for a day of merry-making over roast beef and plum pudding. Because of this, many of the levee, banquets and balls were left to the months of January and February. An example of one of these balls was the one hosted by the 104th Regiment (then the New Brunswick Regiment) in Fredericton on Jan. 31, 1806:

The officers’ mess room, in which the company assembled, was decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the floor chalked with emblematical and fanciful devices. The dancing here commenced at nine o’clock.

At one, supper was announced, when the company were conducted through a covered avenue of evergreens upwards of 100 feet long, well lighted, floored, and carpeted. This avenue terminated in a supper-room. . . . It was brilliantly lighted, and the sides of the building were covered by the muskets of the regiment, perpendicularly disposed around the walls, and ornamented



A satirical illustration from 1803 shows Mr. and Mrs. John Bull at their Christmas dinner at the time war was declared on France. At left is Napoleon Bonaparte tied to a post. Mrs. Bull lifts her mug of ale and says, "[To] your health, Master Boney, wishing you a merry Christmas." Mr. John Bull, with a chunk of food on a knife, says, "Yes, yes—the beef is good—so is the pudding too—but the deuce a morsel do you get of either Master Boney."

with evergreens. In the center of one wall there was a transparency of the royal crown, with the motto of the Garter, and 'God Save the king,' encircled by a brilliant star, the rays of which were formed with bayonets and swords very fancifully arranged, the whole supported by the colors of the Regiment, and other military ensigns. At supper the company were enlivened by martial music, occasionally relieved by imitations of singing-birds from the shrubbery most happily disposed in different parts of the room, and forming a part of the decorations.

Similar balls and levees were given for royal birthdays and great victories but on Christmas Day at the time of the War of 1812, this level of celebration was unusual. Luckily there are details available of Christmas Day activities from a few accounts of soldiers and their officers in the British Army during the Napoleonic period. In 1800 one of the first orders concerning Christmas in North America offers some insight into the experience of the common soldier: "Tomorrow

being Christmas Day it will be observed by the troops in garrison as a Sunday in every respect, and the civil artificers and laborers in the Royal Engineers Department will be allowed a holiday from two in the afternoon on condition of their taking no time for dinner."

This "Scrooge"-sounding order is contrasted by the Christmas preparations across the Atlantic in Gibraltar in 1806. At that station, the soldiers received advanced pay for three meals "for the purpose of providing a good dinner for the different messes on Christmas Day. A drummer and psalm singers were selected from the garrison's regiments and, after practicing for a couple of weeks together, performed religious airs for the assembled church masses on Christmas Day.

The soldier's food fare on Christmas Day depended on where he was stationed. One soldier of the 40th Regiment in 1807 noted going ashore at Cork, Ireland to purchase "raisins, flour, fat and beer, and so being enabled to enjoy ourselves very comfortably." Naturally,

if a soldier was engaged in active field service, it was difficult to celebrate Christmas. In 1813, John Cooper of the 7th Royal Fusiliers recounted the following while serving in the Peninsular War²: “Here for the first time in the Peninsula we kept Christmas. Every man contributed some money, meat or wine. A sheep or two were bought and killed. Pies and puddings were baked, etc. Plates, knives and forks, were not plentiful, yet we managed to diminish the stock of eatables in quick time. For desert we had plenty of apples; and for a finish, two or three bandsmen played merry tunes, while many warmed their toes by dancing jigs and reels.”

A soldier from the 68th Regiment felt a little luckier about having a simple Christmas meal the previous year: “We killed a young kid for our Christmas dinner, and we had what we considered a delightful repast, but nothing to be compared to what some of the poorest

peasants have in England.”

Christmas was also modestly celebrated by the soldier’s family in the Peninsula. One 43rd Light Infantry officer in 1813 recounted: “Just before dark while passing a corporal’s picket, an officer and myself stood for a few minutes, to contemplate a poor woman, who had brought her little pudding and her child from her distant quarters, to partake of [Christmas] with her husband, by the side of a small fire kindled under a tree.”

Because the British soldiers in Canada were lodged in comparatively comfortable quarters in the winter it is likely they fared better at Christmas time than their comrades serving in the Peninsular War. For example, purchases could be made at local stores to improve the soldiers’ lot at Christmas. For example one Royal Artilleryman purchased allspice on Dec. 24 in Amherstburg, Upper Canada, obviously for festive beverages for him and his comrades at the fort there.

The activities of British officers significantly contrasted those of their soldiers. In the peninsula, one lieutenant noted dinner of “soup, salt fish, roast beef, boiled beef, mutton, vegetables and a [selection] of turkey, fowls, ham and tongues—afterward pastry.”

To wash this meal down, alcoholic beverages flowed freely for the Regency officer. For the mess of the Royal Artillery in Spain, “the empty champagne bottles met in the center of a long table forming an uninterrupted line of communication between the president and vice president.” Similar scenes would have been found in the messes of regiments stationed in America.

One guest to the mess of the 41st Regiment expressed a fear that he should be made tipsy adding: “‘Tis the fate of all strangers, I hear; What think you? ‘I think that when I’ve got my quantity I shall walk away.’ We both realized our expectations. When I found myself on the point of trespassing against sobriety, I walked off, my friend stayed to finish the campaign; or, without metaphor, the champagne.”

If not with their messes, officers were often invited to the homes of local citizens. This was the case for Lt. John LeCouteur of the 104th while stationed in Kingston, Upper Canada. That day, for amusement, LeCouteur had fun with an old Christmas custom of the “first footing,” which determined the fortunes of the family in the coming year by the first visitor on Christmas day. A good year was expected if a handsome man visited bearing coal or salt; while a poor old woman arriving at your door was considered a bad omen. After ar-

The War of 1812 Website . . . The Internet’s Largest Archive of Information About the War

Thousands of visitors explore the War of 1812 website daily. This “1812 experience” is comprised of numerous articles, quality book reviews and offers, extensive links and the largest collection of War of 1812 images on the Internet. Event listings, news and unit websites dealing with the exciting reenactment hobby can also be found here. Make your computer come alive with the sounds of the past by visiting their sound clip gallery. You can also test your knowledge of the War of 1812 by taking one of several quizzes. For the armchair general, the site provides unique animated battle maps that give you a quick understanding of a particular clash of arms during the war. The War of 1812 website is not affiliated in any way with THE BARNES REVIEW. See www.warof1812.ca for more.

ROBERT HENDERSON is the creator and editor of www.Warof1812.ca, a Canadian website based in Ottawa. Check out the website for many more interesting articles from Henderson and others.

iving at the Christmas party, the young LeCouteur set his plan into motion:

“After tea was well over and arrangements were making for forfeits or some amusement to be fixed upon, I slipped out with Miss P, an ally who lent me one of her mother’s dresses. In a short time I was fully equipped, slipped out of the back door, knocked at the front door and requested to speak to the kind old lady as a decayed gentlewoman requiring aid. Miss P was of course sent out to hear my story and thought it would be better the poor “lady” should tell her own story to the whole party who might become interested in her welfare. This was reported and the decayed “lady” told her piteous tale, loss of husband, children and fortune. The old lady herself was completely won and a large sum was preparing for her relief but a certain occasional twinkling in the unfortunate “lady’s” eye led one or two of the fair sparklers [to] suspect the truth—a whisper went about and screams of laughter following, the poor “lady” had to cut and run.

One of the most significant Christmas parties during the War of 1812 occurred thousands of miles away from North America. In Ghent, Belgium, after signing the peace treaty ending the War of 1812 the previous day, the British and American representatives sat down on Dec. 25, 1814 to a Christmas dinner of beef and plum pudding brought from England. Toasts were drunk to the health of King George and President Madison, and the orchestra played *God Save the King* and *Yankee Doodle*. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 www.warof1812.ca.

2 The Peninsular War was a military conflict between France and the allied powers of Spain, England and Portugal for control of the Iberian Peninsula during the Napoleonic Wars. The war began when French and Spanish armies crossed Spain and invaded Portugal in 1807. Then, in 1808, France turned on its ally, Spain. The war lasted until the Sixth Coalition defeated Napoleon in 1814.

Hero versus Traitor . . .

Although his name is unknown to many, one of the worst traitors in U.S. history was Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson* (1752-1825). Conversely, one of our greatest military men was Gen. Winfield Scott (1786-1866). But it wasn’t always so.

Winfield Scott began his military career just four years before the War of 1812. Serving under Gen. Wilkinson in the light artillery, Scott, even as a young man, spotted Wilkinson’s corruption and ineptitude and openly criticized his commander. For his honest appraisal of Wilkinson—later exposed to be a spy for Spain—Scott was court-martialed for insubordination.



GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT
during the War of 1812.

Needing trained officers, the United States reinstated Scott in 1811 and he served without incident in New Orleans.

Once the War of 1812 began, Scott was transferred to fight in the Niagara campaign, but his first battle had an ignominious end, being forced to surrender along with Brig. Gen. James Wadsworth after the Battle of Queenstown Heights in Canada. According to reports, most of the New York militia refused to cross the Canadian border, leaving the American forces seriously undermanned. Those Irish-Americans who did fight and were captured were considered by the British to be English citizens and thus traitors. The British executed 13 Americans captured at Queenstown Heights, outraging Scott.

In 1813, Scott was back on the northern frontier planning and executing a campaign to take Fort George by land and sea. The operation was a success and has been hailed as one of the best planned of any conducted by U.S. forces in the war. For his efforts, he was promoted to brigadier general at the young age of 27.

He ran afoul of the inept Wilkinson once again when Scott pointed out that Wilkinson had foolishly bivouacked in a terrain (owned by Wilkinson) that Scott believed was unhealthy for the men. He was proven correct when cholera struck and several of the men died.

After his pivotal involvement in the Battle of Niagara Falls, aka Lundy’s Lane, Scott received a brevet promotion to the rank of major general. Wounds received at the battle prevented his return to the War of 1812, but he distinguished himself as a talented tactician and leader in the Mexican-American War and several Indian campaigns.

Bad health and advanced age led to an increasingly diminished role for America’s top-ranking military man in the “Civil” War, though Scott was the architect of the North’s famous Anaconda Plan, designed to strangle the South. He died in 1866 a national hero.

Wilkinson, on the other hand, has now been exposed as the worst of U.S. military traitors—surpassing even the tarnished legacy of the most infamous of all turncoats, Benedict Arnold. ♦

*For a great book on the intrigues of Wilkinson, TBR recommends *An Artist in Treason* (hardback, 382 pages, \$20 plus \$4 S&H) from AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-888-699-6397 to charge a copy toll free.

The Dartmoor Massacre:

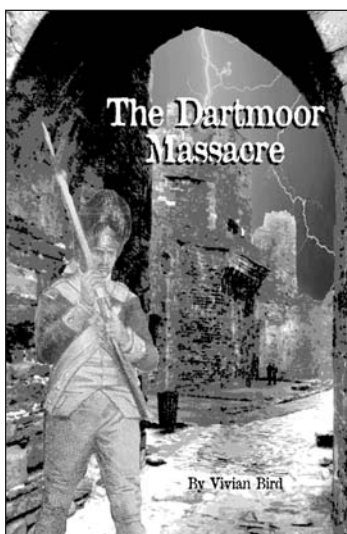
A Little-Known British War Crime Against American POWs

By PETER STRAHL

The most forgotten war fought by the United States of America is perhaps the War of 1812, and the veterans of that war the most forgotten veterans. But the most forgotten of all are the thousands of American sailors and soldiers held captive by their British adversaries in Dartmoor Prison in Devonshire.

The talented and careful British historian, the late Vivian Bird, has sought to remedy that *deletio memoriae* in his brief but riveting book *The Dartmoor Massacre*, published by THE BARNES REVIEW. The average historian and the mediocre historian often content themselves with a recitation of facts and figures, names and dates, often as not taken from secondary sources, rendering a bleak account. Such authors remind one of the joking definition of an auditor as “someone who comes onto the field after a battle and bayonets all the wounded.”

But average or mediocre Mr. Bird is not. He gives us the needed details to make his book a true history, but he also takes us on a fascinating journey through the primary sources, the original accounts of events themselves, with all their emotion and intensity. *The Dartmoor Massacre* is the tale of an egregious and murderous atrocity, carried out by the ever so dignified English against the “barbaric” and renegade American “Colonists,” who barely three decades before had wrested their freedom from the tyranny of the Bank of



***The Dartmoor Massacre*:** Softcover, 104 pages, #319, \$8 plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. (Email shop@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) See order form on page 80.

England and its obedient servant, the British crown.

Great Britain, however, and Devon especially (almost in Cornwall), are literally and figuratively a foreign country to the vast majority of Americans. We could read about what happened on that fateful evening of April 6, 1815, but we might not grasp the totality of what occurred because we have no frame of reference. So

Mr. Bird, in his colorful and passionate style—one filled with love for his countrymen and for the truth—sets the stage for us, in order that we may not only read, but see and hear and feel, what happened to those poor, imprisoned American wretches nearly two centuries ago.

First, we travel to the land itself, looking about to see what it is like: the harsh and uninviting landscape, little changed, in many respects, from Neolithic times. There are strange rock formations and fogs, nearly constant rain and damp that make even the brief summer seem a torture. Here, as in ancient times, it is still possible for men and livestock to be lost or killed in the suddenly uprising mists and harsh snowstorms.

Here, during the Napoleonic Wars, arose the first “area of concentration”—the first concentration camp—the prison at Princetown in Dartmoor. The English were holding French captives in massively over-

crowded, fetid prison hulks off the coast of Plymouth, in the southwest of the island. One of the local gentry came up with the idea of relieving the crowding, and danger of a breakout, by housing some of the prisoners inland. Thus, Dartmoor Prison arose, constructed from the cold native stone. Here, literally thousands of Frenchmen were held captive in conditions that, except for some of the officers and other financially well-off individuals, were of the sort usually associated with dank mediaeval dungeons.

Into the midst of the Napoleonic Wars burst the War of 1812, of the Americans against the Brits. And into the midst of the thousands of French prisoners at Dartmoor burst first hundreds, and later thousands, of American prisoners to crowd things even more. Whether they had it better than those held on the prison ships is an open question.

We learn that the prisoners—most especially the Americans—were treated inhumanly, under conditions often so monstrous as to be unfit for livestock. Even the agent of the U.S. government, appointed to provide funds and goods for the assistance of the prisoners of war, was a traitorous wretch who embezzled most of the monies to his own use. Whether at the hands of the prison guards, or of the mostly Jewish merchants with whom the Americans were sometimes permitted to trade, the interned soldiers and sailors suffered depredations we are surprised they outlived. Indeed, nearly 300 did die or were killed at Dartmoor.

In December 1814, hostilities were concluded. It was not, however, until the following February that it could be announced in America. Soon, the Americans in captivity heard rumors that they would be released, yet time dragged on. At the beginning of April, due to political wrangling, the internment continued as before. It was at this time—after the end of the war—that the British prison commandant, on the flimsiest of pretexts, sought deadly revenge against the Americans for what was merely wounded pride, resulting in the Dartmoor Massacre.

Through this heinous war crime, 67 American prisoners were killed or wounded in a deliberate attack, many later succumbing to their wounds. Much of Mr. Bird's book relates the passionate, dramatic, first-hand



General view of Princetown Prison buildings which have remained virtually unchanged since 1812. This shows one wing of the dreary place. The scant heat generated inside the prison provided little comfort on cold, wet floors.

accounts of what actually happened, as well as the attempt by both the British *and* American governments to whitewash everything for purposes of trade. After all their injuries, the American prisoners were robbed of their dignity, as well.

Tragically, the cover-up continues to this day in Britain, where even the few existing memorials are neglected. It was to alleviate this callous disregard for the honor of the U.S. prisoners of war, who were even more callously attacked and murdered by their captors, that Vivian Bird wrote *The Dartmoor Massacre*.

But if you expect this author to give away the entire story, you will wait in vain. Get *The Dartmoor Massacre* and read it yourself. Afterward, you will always remember those who were imprisoned and died there. ♦

PETER STRAHL is the pseudonym of a freelance German language translator for *American Free Press* and *The Barnes Review*. He is also the author of "Stroke of Luck Saves Europe," appearing in the July/August 2012 *TBR*. Please contact him through AFP or *TBR*, if you are interested in employing his services.

Genocide of the Hereros?

Black tribe in Namibia demands German reparations for what respected author says is non-existent genocide

SOME PEOPLE—EVEN AMONG THOSE who admit there was no “Jewish holocaust”—maintain that the Germans did carry out genocide against the Herero people. TBR’s author analyzes the accusations against Germany and investigates the credibility of the demands for “reparations” from this primitive black tribe in Namibia, formerly known as South West Africa. Were they “genocided” or not?

BY DR. CLAUD NORDBRUCH

In the following article is discussed the latest accusations against Germany: the alleged atrocities committed on the Herero people in German South West Africa in 1904. The Hereros are an ethnic group inhabiting parts of southern Africa. The majority resides in what is now called Namibia, with the remainder found in Botswana and Angola. About 240,000 members are alive today. They speak the Otjiherero language—sometimes called Herero—which belongs to the Bantu group of the Niger-Congo language family.

According to the allegations of the “court historian” extermination conspiracy theorists, the Kaiserliche Schutztruppe (or KS, known in English as the Imperial Protection Force) had hunted down the rebel Hereros after “a battle of encirclement” at Waterberg on August 11, 1904. The KS “systematically and mercilessly” forced them into the semi-arid Omaheke Desert (part of the Kalahari or *Dorsland* Desert in Afrikaans) and prevented them from escaping—thus sentencing them

to die atrociously from hunger and thirst. Tens of thousands of Herero people were supposedly killed, if you want to believe the mass media.

To some extent, the advocates of this allegation state, this “genocide” would have been manifested by the “infamous proclamation” by Gen. Lothar von Trotha, then commander-in-chief of the *Schutztruppe* in German South West Africa. Are these accusations based on the historical truth? Let us examine the facts. At the South African-hosted World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in Durban on Sept. 2, 2001, Joschka Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, proclaimed: “The 20th century’s most terrible crime of all, however, took place in my country: the genocide of 6 million European Jews, and gypsies. The memory of this act, which can in no way be relativized, and the responsibility deriving from it, will lastingly shape Germany’s policy.”¹

Confronted with such a blank check, it does not really surprise one that demands for “reparations and compensations” against Germany still prove to be extremely lucrative.

Hence, it is also not surprising to face constantly new demands which are based on alleged incidents supposed to have had occurred in the distant past, to be precisely, at the turn of the 19th century in Africa. In September 2001 such a claim was made on behalf of the Herero people of South West Africa (Namibia) by controversial chieftain Kuaima Riruako.

By means of legal action before an American court, he intended to claim \$4 billion in damages from the Federal Republic of Germany and two German firms



This painting by Richard Knoetel (1857-1914), depicting a battle between German *Schutztruppe* and Herero forces, accurately shows that the Hereros were far from unarmed and naked, as mainstream historians might have you believe. Instead, they were in most instances well-armed and, as the picture shows, equipped with plenty of ammunition. In the end, the military actions against the Hereros by the Germans attempted to preserve the lives of innocent Herero women and children while at the same time making sure that Herero male fighters would no longer be able to attack and kill innocent whites.

for slavery, genocide and theft.

The chance to be successful he characteristically estimated as “possible, because we are following the same path as that of the Jews. The genocide against our people was a precursor of the [Jewish] holocaust.”²

Riruako argues that since Germany “has paid reparations to Jews for their suffering in the Nazi holocaust, [his] tribe should also receive German compensation.”³

This strong statement deserves to be analyzed in detail, particularly in view of the fact that Riruako has already threatened in public, in case his people were not paid “reparations for crimes committed against his people during the colonial era,” they would forcefully “repossess” farms: “Germany owes us reparations, or otherwise the only road left for us as Africans will be the Zimbabwe way.”⁴

In historiography we clearly have to distinguish between two major antagonistic groups: on the one side the ones who accuse someone and advocate proposi-

tions or even dogmas of alleged genocides, and on the other side those who don’t. The latter usually try to refute these allegations by research, preferably by empirical investigation and scholastic publications. The same principle goes for the historiography on German South West Africa. To simplify this complex, let us call the advocates of the thesis of genocide on the Herero “exterminationists.” Their counterparts will be named “Revisionists,” since they scientifically try to evaluate or to correct the predominant historiography.

Within the ruling climate of political correctness this status quo can cause trouble. Gunter Spraul, a German high school teacher in history, clearly understood this theme and admitted: “[T]he second world war genocide . . . evokes particular emotions and associations. The image it evokes is determined by the practices of the National Socialists, so that any comparison must then either confront or compete with it.”⁵

But in this way the discussion is cleverly directed

into a predetermined corner out of which a free and factual discussion is not possible anymore, because from the very beginning it is stifled.

When in July 2001 an article appeared in the *Windhoek Observer*, which dealt with a recent masters thesis by Klaus Lorenz at the University of Hamburg,⁶ the extermination theorists were alarmed. Lorenz questioned the allegations of the so-called Herero genocide, just like the late Windhoek national archivist Brigitte Lau did in her article "Uncertain Certainties" in 1989. According to the exterminationists, those kinds of critical publications were an evidence of "right-wing" or at least "apologetic" historiography.⁷

The Swiss-based bookstore Basler Bibliographie, well-known advocate of "liberation movements" such as the African National Congress or the South West African People's Organization (better known as SWAPO), soon recognized those articles were published in rather conservative papers and, hence, defamed them as "Revisionist writings," which they interpreted to be right wing and thus non-scientific. But why should contributions published in non-Marxist papers or non-mainstream papers be regarded as less scientifically valuable than articles published in left-wing or anti-German media?

ACCUSATIONS AND CLAIMS

Many exterminationist publications are saturated with overused and worn-out buzz words such as "genocide," "brutality," "fascism," "German tyranny," "extermination politics" and of course "holocaust." No wonder that even in so-called scholastic books you can find sentences like this one, for example: "For von Trotha the uprising was nothing but a horde of wild 'niggers,' whose rebellion could only be effectively punished through extermination."⁸

According to the German Christian weekly *Das Sonntagsblatt*, the German Imperial "Afrikacorps" [sic] committed the first genocide of the 20th century. The *Schutztruppe* had forced the Hereros into the desert, where four-fifths of the people would die of thirst.⁹

The African Unification Front describes the degree of this alleged atrocity: "The Herero and Nama women and girls were interned in concentration camps and raped by German troops, while the men and boys were

tortured and murdered. This treatment of the Africans was later applied to Jews and other enemies of the Nazi regime in Germany, by the same units of troops that had practiced their deadly craft on Africa."¹⁰

Enzo Traverso, who teaches political science in France, alleges: "The Herero people, numbering more than 80,000 at the beginning of 1904, decreased to 8,000 at the end of that year due to systematic actions of persecution, destruction and deportation to the desert, which was classified as 'deliberate acts of genocide' by some historians."¹¹

Peter Carstens of the University of Toronto wholeheartedly agrees, although his numbers significantly differ: "When the rebellion was suppressed in 1907, their numbers in the colony had been reduced from 100,000 to 25,000."¹²

The London-based Peace Pledge Union asserts, the German soldiers were paid well to pursue the Hereros into this treacherous wilderness. They were also ordered to poison the few waterholes there. Others set up guard posts along a 150-mile border. Any Herero trying to get back was killed.¹³

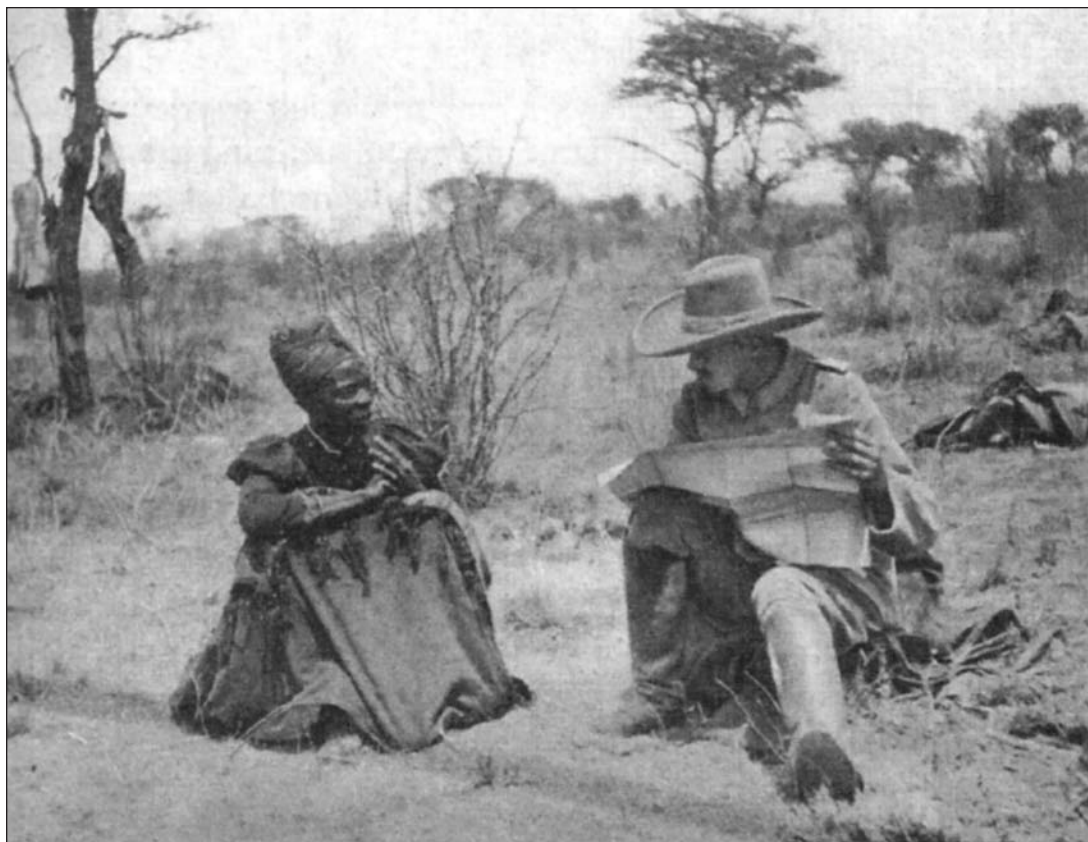
No allegation seems to be too grotesque, no accusation too absurd. In 1998, well-known journalist Todd Bensman of *The Dallas Morning News* wrote without any shame:

"From 1904 to 1915 . . . the Kaiser's troops systematically exterminated as many as 80,000 Hereros, a scarcely known slaughter of Teutonic efficiency that produced forced labor camps, sex slaves and the first academic 'studies' of supposed Aryan superiority."¹⁴

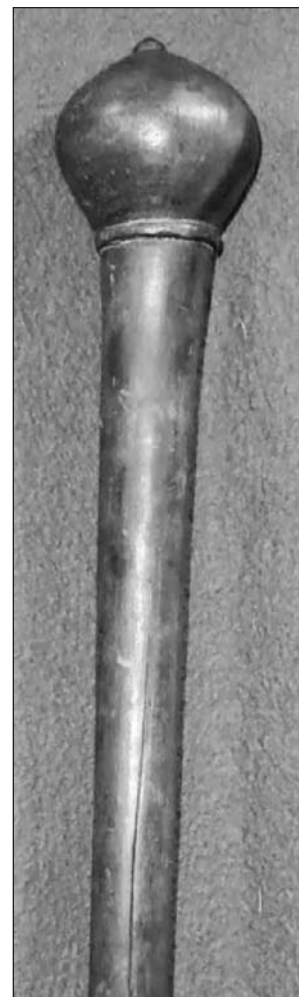
The Socialist writer Tom Sanders states: "Oral histories say [Herero] men slit the throats of cattle to drink the blood. . . . Some Hereros cut open the bellies of the dead to drink the liquid from their stomachs. Men who escaped the desert were lynched in Ku Klux Klan style."¹⁵ Although this allegation is purely fictional, it nevertheless enjoys international mainstream support. A couple of years ago, the BBC seriously stated, the "Germans drove the Hereros into the Omaheke desert, sealing the last water holes off before erecting a fence to keep them out."¹⁶

The advocates of the extermination thesis state, "the annihilation of the Hereros" was actually "the first genocide of the 20th century." It would now becoming

"Germany owes us reparations, or otherwise the only road left for us as Africans will be the Zimbabwe way."



Amanda, the educated daughter of a Herero chieftain, shown above being interrogated after turning herself in to the Germans because, as she said, she knew the Germans would do Herero women no harm. At right, the stout Herero *kop kirri*, a weapon designed to bash skulls in hand-to-hand fighting—and also used to smash the skulls of sleeping German men, women and children.



increasingly clear that this “merciless German undertaking in Namibia, sowed the first seeds from which Adolf Hitler plucked ideas for his racial experiments against the Jews in the Nazi holocaust that came 40 years later.”¹⁷ No wonder, that the human rights group Society for Threatened Peoples (*Gesellschaft für bedrohte Völker*) could seriously proclaim: “Judged by all historic criteria, the Hereros’ claim is the same claim as that of the Jews.”¹⁸

As in many others cases regarding demands for “reparation,” here also the number of the alleged victims seems to be ambiguous. Riruako figures quite adventurously: “According to research, today we would have been a people of 2 million souls, in place of the 400,000 to 500,000 we are today.”¹⁹

Well, this is amazing. According to official statements, Namibia today has a total population of some 1.8 million people of which just about 100,000 are Hereros.²⁰

In January 2004 Riruako even broadcasted there was an additional number of “about 500,000 people of

Herero origin living in Germany.”²¹ There has never been an official counting of the population before the Herero uprising. About 100 years ago, missionary Friedrich Bernsmann estimated the strength of the Herero people to be 35,000. He, furthermore, guessed that of these, “23,000 to 25,000 Hereros survived the uprising.”²²

Although these figures are based on estimations only, Bernsmann’s statements are fairly true. According to declarations made by the Rheinische Mission, the main Christian mission in German South West Africa, in the entire Herero/Damaraland about 4,400 natives, 3,000 of them Herero, had been baptized at the end of 1901.²³ If one agrees with the respective documentation that at the time of the outbreak about 10% of the indigenous population had been Christianized, then this calculation results in about 30,000 kinsmen of Herero people.

Furthermore, the former Judge of the Supreme Court of South West Africa, Israel Goldblatt, evaluates in his book *History of South West Africa* that in 1921—about 15 years after the war—the total Herero popula-

tion was just above 31,000. Within the next four decades it rose to just above 35,000.²⁴ This natural growth rate clearly indicates that it is biologically impossible for the “Herero survivors” to triple or even quadruple within less than one generation. But this is what they must have achieved, however, if the numbers given by the exterminationists are true.

Based on demographic facts we can trust, there were at the most 30,000 Hereros in 1904. Not all of them did participate in the uprising. At Waterberg about 22,000 Hereros assembled, inclusively women and children. These are the realistic numbers that we have to deal with and not the astronomically exaggerated and politically motivated allegations offered by the advocates of the legend of the genocide.

THE SUIT BY THE HERERO

Nevertheless, the chieftain of the Hereros, Kuaima Riruako, unashamedly preaches the suppression of the uprising would have been “a war of genocide” in which over 80,000 Hereros were exterminated in a “Nazi-Jews style of killing.” Without inhibition he compares this (what he calls, “German cruelty”) to “the Holocaust” and proclaims: “We’re equal to the Jews who were destroyed. . . . The Germans paid for spilled Jewish blood. We say, ‘Compensate us, too.’ It’s time to heal the wound.”²⁵

In September 2001, a claim for such a compensation was officially handed in by the so-called Herero People’s Reparation Corporation, which is led by Riruako.

At court the “corporation” is represented by the Washington-based attorneys-at law Musolino and Desel, who claim: “Foreshadowing with chilling precision the irredeemable horror of the European holocaust only decades later, the defendants and imperial Germany formed a German commercial enterprise which cold-bloodedly employed explicitly sanctioned extermination, the destruction of tribal culture and social organization, concentration camps, forced labor, medical experimentation and the exploitation of women and children in order to advance their common financial interests.”²⁶

The advocates of the thesis of genocide were amazed. Sidney Harring, a leftist American “legal ex-

pert,” for instance, quickly confirmed these allegations to be true. “The Herero claim for reparations is directly grounded in the characterization of Germany’s history as particularly violent and as a former racist imperialist and colonial power, with a history of acknowledging this violence by paying reparations. Indeed, there is evidence that the virulent racism that promoted the holocaust not only characterized German colonization of Africa, but was also partially formed there.”²⁷

Most of these hasty or even libelous judgments—firstly rest on the usually uncritical colonial literature of imperial Germany—secondly are rooted in British propaganda publications of the period of World War I, like the infamous *Blue Book*, for instance—and thirdly are based on allegations made by mainly Marxist historians of the German Democratic Republic who fabricated the rumor of genocide, especially the “legend of the Omaheke.” Nowadays, these accusations dominate

mainstream historiography, which uncritically conforms to the Zeitgeist, as well as politically correct journalism. It does so, mainly, because non-Marxist historians conveniently adapted their East German colleagues’ publications without checking the facts thoroughly. In this way, it was possible for Marxist views to flow into school and textbooks worldwide.

If you prefer, call them “progressive views” that, characteristically, often turn out to be nothing other than genuinely anti-German.

But there are intellectuals who did not stop educating themselves. This goes, for example, for Olga Levinson, then-president of the South African Association of Arts (SWA). At the beginning of the 1960s, this Jewish intellectual woman believed the Germans had put the “extermination politics into practice, whereby every Herero man, every Herero woman and every child was to be pitilessly killed.”²⁸

Well, 40 years ago the population had obviously not yet been brainwashed to the extent as they are nowadays. The non-factual and anti-German assertions were greeted by a storm of protest in the letters pages of the South African and South West African papers. Contrary to other intellectuals, Mrs. Levinson had enough integrity to revise her views on account of confronting the historical truth. At the end of the discussions, she

“40 years ago the population had obviously not yet been brainwashed to the extent as they are nowadays,”

admitted she had considered the “extermination order” as a “naked fact of history,” and that she never thought an official source such as the *Blue Book* was “unreliable.” Mrs. Levinson finally became convinced and declared: “With my book I will once and for all eliminate the old accusations that unfortunately are still believed by most southern Africans and overseas.”²⁹

THE BATTLES OF WATERBERG

What are the historical facts? In August 1904 about 22,000 members of the Herero people—children and women included—came together at Waterberg.

They were by no means defeated, neither did they intend to surrender. Under historic view, it is not true to pretend on Aug. 11 just one decisive battle would have taken place. In fact, there were a couple of battles and skirmishes separated from each other up to 50 miles in distance. The biggest of all was one at the waterholes of Hamakari, which almost ended up in a disaster for the Germans. During all battles, the Hereros never gave up the initiative.

Undeclared and without being ultimately threatened, their leader, chieftain Samuel Maharero, however, took a fatal decision that following night. The Hereros scattered in all directions, most of them southeasterly toward the Omaheke. The imperial troops were incapable of hindering them from doing so because it was impossible for them to follow. Both horses and men were totally exhausted. German patrols that tried to follow the Hereros had to return after a few days. So the Hereros were able to move off quickly in parties of people, but quite undisturbed by the Germans.

Only weeks later were the German military forces able to follow. This was not a hunt, but rather a strenuous tracking of the Hereros. There was no “forcing them into the desert,” like the exterminationists state. When Gen. von Trotha finally reached Osombo Windimbe, the place where he declared his proclamation to some latecomers and stragglers on Oct. 2, the Hereros had been dispersed all over the entire area for quite some time. Samuel Maharero and his followers had been safe in British Betschuanaland since the last week of September, for example. Others had made it southward and went back to their homelands even up to Walvis Bay. Others had fled



Above, tenacious German farmer August Klussmann survived three brutal attacks by Hereros wielding *kop kirris* (skull bashers) and in fact lived until he was 88 years old. Not only that, but he stuck it out in what was to become Namibia until his death in 1962.



Inset left: Else and Gustav Sonnenberg. Gustav, a Waterberg storekeeper, had his head bashed in by Herero marauders while he slept in his bed, but Else Sonnenberg, his wife, somehow survived the attack. She told her tale in a gripping book entitled *Wie es am Waterberg zugeht*. (“What Happened in Waterberg”; see page 33 for more on this incident.) Far from being freedom-fighting heroes, the Hereros were more concerned with killing innocent German civilians, looting their property and mutilating and torturing fallen German soldiers.

northward to Ovamboland. Most of them had disappeared into the bush.

It is complete nonsense to assume the Hereros at that stage were still in the Omaheke. There was not the slightest possibility that they might “flow back” from the desert “into the German lines.”

There is, however, no doubt about the fact that the Hereros had suffered a dreadful fate. After entering the *sandveld* (sandy region) and facing long dry periods, they lost large percentage of their cattle—and many people too. However, the Hereros’ retreat in a southeasterly direction was neither forced nor “accidentally chosen,” but well planned. Long before the uprising broke out, Maharero had ensured British sympathy by promising to spare British and South African subjects from any attacks or inconvenience. As a countermove he was permitted to retreat to the British protectorate of Betchuanaland.³⁰ In fact, the migration of Hereros there had already begun a couple of months before the outbreak,³¹ even decades before the battles at Waterberg took place.³²

The safe route through the Omaheke, called the Ngami Trail, was well known to the Hereros for many years. They knew the paths, secret hiding places and waterholes there. The real tragedy was that in 1904 it had rained considerably less in the Omaheke than it did in the rest of the country.

EXTERMINATION ORDER

Against all odds, the exterminationists claim the Germans had forced the Hereros and their cattle into the desert, surrounded all escape routes, and eventually forced their death by thirst. Then, they assume, von Trotha had even given the infamous “extermination order” (Vernichtungsbefehl) on Oct. 2, 1904 to reach the final solution.³³ Let us be sober. Little known is the fact that there is no actual document of that alleged proclamation.

The text is not to be found in any official or semi-official publications. The original is said to be lost. The versions that are known differ significantly from one other. The first version of the proclamation was only published one year later, in 1905, without quoting a source, by the publisher of the *Windhuker Nachrichten*, Conrad Rust. At the end of that year it was also

published in the Social Democratic paper *Vorwärts*. Just to avoid cries of bias, I do not doubt that von Trotha indeed did make a proclamation regarding the procedure to be adopted against armed Hereros, but the entire circumstances surrounding it are remarkably odd. A copy of the respective text conserved in the National Archives in Windhoek states the following. By the way, it differs from the von Trotha text conserved in the archives in Potsdam:

I, the great general of the German soldiers, sends this letter to the Herero people.

The Hereros are not German subjects anymore. They have murdered and stolen, from wounded soldiers they cut off ears and noses and other body parts, and now, out of cowardice, do not wish to fight anymore. I say to the [Herero] people: Every one who delivers a captain will receive 1,000 marks. The person who brings in Samuel will receive 5,000 marks. The Herero nation

must leave the country. If it does not do so, I shall compel them by force. Within the German border any Herero tribesman, armed or unarmed, with or without cattle, will be shot. No women and children will be allowed into the territory: They will be driven back to their people or fired on. These are my words to the Herero people. —The Great General of the Mighty Kaiser, Lt. Gen. Lothar von Trotha, October 2, 1904.

“The real tragedy was that in 1904 it had rained considerably less in the Omaheke than it did in the rest of the country.”

In my opinion the intention of this rather arrogant and haughty proclamation is primarily to be explained in psychological terms. The pathetic word choice alone justifies that. The aim of the German military was to threaten the roaming bands of Hereros, or as American historian Karla Poewe sums it up: “The intent was to keep small guerrilla bands away from German troops.”³⁴

Also the histrionics of the German military at the time indicate the intended deterrence: The military court sentenced two Hereros to death, and they were duly hanged before 30 prisoners. After the execution the proclamation was read to them in their language, *Otjiherero*. The prisoners were then released—thereby guaranteeing that the content of the proclamation would spread into the farthest outlying Herero hide-outs and sanctuaries.

Von Trotha justified his conduct of war in the *Deutsche Zeitung*: “The African tribes conduct was

among themselves until one is defeated. This had to happen here as well. It is obvious that the war in Africa does not adhere to the Geneva Convention. It was painful for me to drive back the women from the waterholes in the Kalahari. But my troops were faced with a catastrophe. Had I made the smaller water holes available to the women, then I would have been faced with an Africa Beresina.”³⁵

Trotha here alludes to Napoleon’s retreat from Moscow in 1812 and his Grande Armée’s fatal river crossing. It appears that the general wished to end the war as quickly and efficiently as possible thereby avoiding any future uprising of the enemy, and to ensure a future peaceful development of the country.

There is also a further psychological reason that led to the proclamation, which cannot be ignored. Unlike the European combatants, the Hereros did not wear uniforms, but wore their traditional civilian clothes. They were everywhere, in thick bush and on farms, day and night. It was impossible to tell whether one was a civilian or partisan. There were lots of German patrols that dreadfully lost their lives to such bands of partisans. Torture and mutilation were common. The Hereros never took prisoners. Hence, the general’s proclamation is also to be understood as a protective measure for his own troops.³⁶

THE TRUE MEANING

What does the term *Vernichtung* used by the Germans during the military campaign in German South West Africa in 1904 really mean? As American historian Karla Poewe rightly explains: “The use of the word ‘vernichten’ [‘destruction’—Ed.], which ignorant people translate as ‘extermination,’ in fact, meant, in the usage of the times, breaking of military, national or economic resistance.”³⁷

Indeed, the German military always understood and still does understand *Vernichtung* in the sense of “elimination,” in other words, the breaking of the enemy’s resistance and ability to keep fighting. Nothing else flows from Trotha’s strategy. He said, “My initial and adopted plan for the operations was to surround the Herero mass at the Waterberg, and to eliminate the mass through an attack, then establish individual sta-

tions so as to find and disarm the fleeing masses, with bounties on the heads of the captains, thereby bringing them under my control, then finally punishing them [the rebel captains] with death.”³⁸

The ordinary Hereros, therefore, were not to be “exterminated,” but on the contrary, after being disarmed, they were to be taken prisoner and to be pacified. For this reason refugee camps for thousands of people had been prepared.³⁹ We, therefore, can reasonably conclude that Trotha’s “Proclamation to the Herero People” of Oct. 2, 1904 was not an “order for genocide,” but a psychologically and logistically motivated announcement.

Moreover, little known is the fact that the proclamation was followed by a genuine troop order that sheds additional light on the propaganda value of the barbaric-sounding proclamation. This subsequent order was, naturally, not made public:

“I am quite certain that this edict will result in no more male prisoners . . . but also that there be no cruelty toward women and children.”

This edict is to be passed to the troops during lineups with the addition that any troop that catches [an enemy] captain will receive the reward, and that the shooting at women and children is to be understood as shooting over their heads so as to force them to flee. I am quite certain that this edict will result in no more male prisoners being taken, but also that there be no cruelty toward women and children. They will run, if two shots are fired above them. The

troop-company will remain conscious of the good name of the German soldiers. Signed: v. Trotha, lieutenant general.⁴⁰

This subsequent order clearly indicates that Trotha explicitly forbade the killing of women and children. This was befitting his Prussian officer ethos, too. An order to kill women and children was against the German officer’s honor code, not to mention the traditional general rules of conduct applicable to German soldiers fighting a war.

Do I consider this through rose-colored glasses? Let us have a look at the treatment of the Hereros by the Germans in a letter to the editor of the Windhoek daily *Allgemeine Zeitung* dated July 28, 1961, written by Mr. R. Sarnow, a former soldier who served in the *Schutztruppe* during the Herero uprising. Sarnow confessed: “[T]hat every Herero man, woman or child who surrendered was sent to the mission station and pro-

vided for. . . . We German soldiers were no undisciplined *soldateska* who senselessly murdered, but we were an absolutely disciplined troop, who did not harm any unarmed Herero.”

Marxist historians, of course, twist the truth. Well-known Communist historian Horst Drechsler, for example, claims: “In reality the different treatment of men on the one hand and women and children on the other was not made. All Hereros, irrespective of men, women and children, were killed whenever they fell into the hands of German soldiers.”⁴¹ Such assertions, sold as historical facts, are continuously found in the media. The German leftist paper *Junge Welt*, for instance, wrote: “Mass shootings of prisoners and [killing] of wounded Herero warriors was the order of the day. Even women and children were killed during such battles, sometimes even burned alive.”⁴² Those of you who know history, and mainstream historiography in particular, are reminded here of the propaganda horror stories of World War One (children with chopped-off hands; babies thrown into the air and speared with bayonets) or of the Iraq-Kuwait war (babies torn out of their incubators). The truth-content of these stories is akin to that of the gossip that the Germans were butchering the Hereros.

In practice, it was evident that only armed Herero men encountered German guns. None of the fragmented parts of the Herero fighting units were “mowed down,” but were taken prisoner, if the Germans could get hold of them. The basic humane attitude of the German soldiers toward their hungry, thirsty and exhausted prisoners is depicted by private Paul Harrland, for instance, who in 1905 accompanied such a transport from Otjimbinde to Okahandja: “The German soldier’s good nature comes through as he shares everything with these poor chaps . . . hunger and more hunger. We pitied the poor children, who couldn’t be blamed for anything. . . . In particular there was an emaciated young woman who gained all our sympathy. With child-like love she led her blind mother on a leather strap.”⁴³

Nobody else than Col. Deimling, who after World War I became a pacifist, confirmed that in spite of the bestial actions that the Hereros perpetrated against wounded German soldiers, thousands of Hereros were

made prisoners and treated with humanity. “Innocent, defenseless prisoners and women were treated humanely and with the utmost patience; often I saw how our people shared with the prisoners what little water and food they had.”⁴⁴

Indeed, in authentic primary sources we again and again come across accounts that German soldiers, especially toward children, were humane in the truest sense of the word. Captain Bayer, for instance, has reported another classic example that arose during a hot pursuit of the Hereros and that can be taken to be typical of such a behavior:

A Herero child about four years of age sat at a water-hole and looked at us with wide-open, surprised eyes. We had to stop there for a moment. Our troopers stood around the infant and wondered how it could be saved from certain death. Finally someone decided: “We need to find this baby a mother.” Quickly a few riders ran into

the bushes and found a Herero female, a shriveled old woman. They placed the child on her lap.

Then they got a goat, and someone began to milk it. The almost-empty udder did yield a quarter cup of milk, which they gave to the child. They tied a rope around the goat’s neck and handed the end to the old woman. It was a wonderful picture: the old, smiling Herero woman, the child and the milch goat; in front of them our soldiers, who enjoyed this

peaceful scene.⁴⁵

Lt. Erich von Salzmann reported another characteristic example. Near to the Owikokorero waterhole, the Germans detected two indigenous women. The one “had a baby about one week of age and looked incredibly pitiful. She soon noticed that we had compassion for her, since she was quite successful in her attempts of begging. We gave her corned beef, and she filled up her stomach very quickly.”⁴⁶

The humane attitude of the German soldiers was well known among the Hereros who gave up fighting or were taken prisoner. There are even some remarkable and authentic Herero sources proving this fact. The honorable evangelist Andreas Kukuri, for instance, who was among those who made it through the Omaheke desert in September 1904, confessed that when he and his followers were captured, they were sent to missionary Eich, who said, “Let’s make true peace.”

“In authentic primary sources we come across accounts that German soldiers were in fact humane in the truest sense of the word.”

Then he added, “We returned to our regions and territories.”⁴⁷

Quite similar are the announcements made by prominent Herero wise men in interviews made by the Michael Scott Project during the early 1880s.⁴⁸ Perhaps most impressive of all is the testimony of Amanda, the well-bred, literate daughter of Herero Capt. Zacharias from Otjimbingwe. She admitted to have turned herself in to the Germans because she knew the Germans would do Herero women no harm.⁴⁹ [See photo on page 31.—Ed.] These provable historical facts doubtlessly indicate the attitude of German soldiers, who never committed brutal maltreatments (or worse) toward the native people in German South West Africa.

Hans Germani, world-famous journalist of the German daily *Die Welt*, spoke to Chief Clemens Kapuuo, the leader of the Hereros in the 1970s. Germani asked the prominent Herero what his attitude toward the Germans who were accused of committing genocide on his people:

You know, this is actually nonsense. Both of us are martial people, the very best here in South West Africa.

At that time we fought each other, and you [proved to be] the stronger one. Sure, lots of us died on the run through the desert—but what is that supposed to mean? We should avoid digging in old graves, because that will never create a future. Take a look at my Hereros. At their annual celebrations they wear old German uniforms and decorate themselves with military ranks [that are directly rooted from German terminology, for example] “*Leutnant*,” “*Oberleutnant*,” “*Hoppmann*,” “*Major*.” In a fundamental manner we have a deep respect for the Germans.⁵⁰

Kapuuo, however, expressly excluded the Federal Germans (“*Bonner Deutsche*”).

Let me finish with a last striking argument. During the uprising, British military attaché Col. Frederic Trench accompanied the German high command during its military actions.⁵¹ He became acquainted with basically all German officers and all places of military action in South West Africa. He was the neutral eyewitness *par excellence*. Who—if not this British officer—would have made detailed reports about violations of human rights? However, in none of the essential archives (neither in Windhoek nor in London nor in Pretoria) are there to be found any documents that might give the smallest hint that this qualified officer had made any negative reports to his superiors in Lon-



German Lt. Gen. Lothar von Trotha, has been accused of leading his troops in a genocide of primitive African tribesmen—including women and children—in South West Africa in 1904. Portrayed as a dry run for the “holocaust” of the Jews by Germany in WWII, the “genocide” of the Hereros is as fictional as that of the aforementioned “holocaust” in Europe in the 1940s.

don. This fact is of vital importance, since it is to be taken for granted that—if there were any incidents, which were to be connected with even the slightest suspicion to be regarded as maltreatment or even genocide—Trench would certainly have reported such illegal acts and crimes to his superior office. He would certainly never have concealed them.

The fact that there is no such report is logical, because there was nothing to report in that regard since the Germans committed no atrocities nor genocide on the Herero people in 1904. ♦

Note: This article is based on the author’s books *Der Hereroaufstand 1904* (Stegen 2002, ISBN 3-934531-11-3) and *Völkermord an den Herero in Deutsch-Sudwestafrika?* (Tubingen 2004, ISBN 3 87847-210-2). Endnotes listed on following page.

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- 23 See *Berichte der Rheinischen Missions-Gesellschaft 1902*, Barmen O. J., 228. This relativeness seems to be true. The then-Government secretary of the Imperial Colonial Office (*Staatssekretär des Reichskolonialamts*) Wilhelm Solf referred to statistics of both Christian missions that indicate that in 1914, i.e. 10 years after the war, some 32,200 natives had been Christianized. (See Wilhelm Solf, *Die Missionen in den deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Berlin 1918, 43.)
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Victory or Violence? The Story of the AWB of South Africa

By Arthur Kemp. The dramatic story of South Africa's far right *Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging* (AWB: Afrikaner Resistance Movement) and its charismatic leader Eugene Terre'Blanche. The AWB was responsible for the most serious campaign of bombing and violence in South Africa's history as Apartheid came to an end in 1994, and no understanding of that country's history is complete without this largely eyewitness account. Third edition, now updated to include Eugene Terre'Blanche's murder in 2011. Softcover, third revised edition, 302 pages, #612, \$22 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge or use the form found on page 80 and mail to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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38 Transcription of Trotha's diary as quoted in Gerhard Pool, *Samuel Maharero*, Windhoek, 1991, 268.

39 See Paul Rohrbach, *Aus Sudwest-Afrikas schweren Tagen*, Berlin, 1909, 167. (In his book *Deutsche Kolonialwirtschaft* on page 342 Rohrbach writes, that the camp "offered space for the shelter of 8,000 people.")

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The Day the Hereros Attacked . . .

HERE IS AN ACCOUNT BY AUGUST KLUSSMANN describing his near-fatal beating at the hands of a band of marauding Herero bantus. Klussmann, who was quite lucky to survive, as you will see, confirms that looting, pillaging and murder were the goals of the attacks.

* * *

Dear Father,

Hopefully you got my last letter, written in pencil. I just wanted to give a sign of life, since I didn't know if the letter would reach you or not. At the end of last year the Bondelswarts [a group of Khoikhoi or Hottentots—Ed.] in the south rebelled. Since nothing was feared from the Hereros [a Bantu group—Ed.], almost all the troops went south; only four of the Field Company remained in Outjo. On Jan. 12 the Hereros began. . . .

In one day they murdered and plundered all over the country. One hears from all sides that Jan. 12 was the day agreed on by the Hereros. For many years there has not been such a mass murder in any colony as here in South West Africa. . . .

No one thought of people being killed. When I woke on Jan. 15 all my men were gone; also I saw that meat had been stolen. Shortly thereafter one of my [Herero workers] returned and said they were on the trail of those who had stolen the meat, and asked if they should bring the fellows back. I told him, if it wouldn't take too long, they should bring the men back. There were three of us whites. One, by the name of Weschkalnis, was passing through, and one, Boettcher, had no job. . . . After about a half hour my [Herero workers] came back with four Hereros and called from a distance that I should bring ropes to tie them up. I waited till they came and told one he should bring rope. . . .

We stood by them, without any weapons at hand. . . . Then one of my [Herero workers] gave a signal and said "*Opuo*." Then they attacked us: Each of us was grabbed by four or five men and knocked to the ground. The Hereros beat Boettcher down with their *kop kirri* clubs (see page 25—Ed.). He cried out quite pitifully. When they had killed him, it was my turn.

I called out to the man in Herero, "Would you kill

your master?" and reminded him of what I had done for him. He said only "You're lying—shut your mouth!" and gave me some blows with the *kop kirri*. I was knocked down so that my face was to the ground and I held my hands over the nape of my neck. . . . After that they pulled my hands away and bashed my head and neck a long time, till they thought I was dead.

Then it was Weschkalnis's turn. While they beat him, I lifted my head up a little so I could see what the men were doing in the house. Then one of my [Herero workers] came out of the door with a rifle. He saw me and called out to the others that I was still alive. So I received some more blows, but did not lose consciousness . . . and that was my luck. So I endured all the blows without making a sound. They had already taken my shoes after the first blows. Now a couple of fellows seized each of us by the legs and dragged us, as you would drag away a dead dog, some 100 yards into the bush. They threw us down next to each other and ran quickly back to the house to plunder it.

As we lay there I heard that Weschkalnis still groaned; I said nothing, though, since I thought we were still being observed. He had noticed, however, that I was still alive, asked me if I was still alive and if we could get away. I told him, however, that wouldn't work. Because if the Hereros checked on us later and we were gone, they would follow our trail, and then we would really be done for. So we remained lying there just as they had thrown us to the ground. It wasn't long before they came back. First they looked at my pants, which were torn from being dragged, so they left them on me. They took Weschkalnis's pants off, but Boettcher's were torn too, so they didn't take them. Then one noticed that I was still alive. So I received a third round of blows, but I withstood these too.

Then they left us in peace; after we had lain there about one and a half hours it was quiet in the house. . . . After one and a half days we arrived there and went into the hospital. After four weeks I was able to leave; my head and hand were then healed. ♦

Warm regards to all. —AUGUST KLUSSMANN

Why American Indian Activists Should Listen to 'the Ancestors'

FOR MANY YEARS NOW, THE BARNES REVIEW has been exposing the huge body of evidence that currently exists proving beyond doubt that mariners from ancient civilizations in Europe, north Africa and Asia have made a mark upon American prehistory. From the Phoenicians, Egyptians, Chinese, Minoans, Vikings, Kelts, Libyans, Tartessians, Welsh, Irish and Knights Templar, there is in many instances irrefutable evidence that has been completely ignored or suppressed by mainstream historians who refuse to acknowledge the facts. In this issue we take a different tack, instead focusing on the ancient Indian lore of just a few of the hundreds of Indian tribes of North America who have passed down over many generations a plethora of tales of tall, fair-skinned and mostly light-haired culture bringers who evidently dwarfed the American Indians in physical stature.

By PHILIP RIFE

American Indians who adamantly insist their Mongoloid ancestors were the first human inhabitants of the Americas conveniently disregard one impressive body of evidence that clearly contradicts this claim: their own oral history.

When the first European colonists penetrated the interior of North America in the 17th and 18th centuries, they heard a surprising thing from many of the tribes they encountered: They weren't the first white people to take up residence in these lands. According to stories handed down by the tribes for generations, there was a mysterious fair-skinned race already inhabiting the eastern part of the continent when the Indians' own ancestors arrived on the scene.

Rev. John Heckewelder was a Moravian missionary who spent years among the Lenni Lenapes (Delawares)

and other tribes of the Eastern U.S. in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. He learned their language and earned their trust, and the tribesmen told him much about their past. He collected this information in a book published in 1819 entitled *An Account of the History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations Who Once Inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighboring States*. The following passage is from that work:

The Lenni Lenapes, according to the traditions handed down to them by their ancestors, resided many hundreds of years ago in a very distant country in the western part of the American continent. For some reason, which I do not find accounted for, they determined on migrating to the eastward, and accordingly set out in a body.

After a very long journey, they fell in with the Mengwes (Iroquois), who had likewise emigrated from a distant country. Their object was the same with that of the Delawares: They were proceeding eastward until they should find a country that pleased them.

Spies the Lenapes had sent forward had discovered that the country east of the Mississippi [River] was inhabited by a very powerful nation who had many large towns, built on the great rivers flowing through their land. These people (as I was told) called themselves Taligeus or Tallegewis. . . .

The account continues:

Many wonderful things are told of this famous people. They are said to have been remarkably tall and stout, and there is a tradition that there were giants among them, people of a much larger size than the tallest of the Lenapes. It is related that they had built regular fortifications or entrenchments.

When the Lenapes arrived on the banks of the Mississippi, they sent a message to the Tallegewis to request permission to settle themselves in the neighborhood. This was refused, but they obtained leave to pass through the

Shawnee Legend Describes Genocide of White Tribe



Above are shown the remains of a mysterious stone wall still standing in Fort Mountain State Park, Ga.

country and seek settlement farther east. They accordingly began to cross, when the Tallegewis, seeing that their numbers were so very great, and in fact consisted of many thousands, made a furious attack on those who had crossed, threatening them all with destruction if they dared to persist in coming over to their side of the river.

The Mengwes, who had hitherto been satisfied with being spectators from a distance, offered to join them on condition that, after conquering the country, they should be entitled to share it with them. Having thus united their forces, the Lenapes and Mengwes declared war against the Tallegewis, and great battles were fought in which many warriors fell on both sides. The Tallegewis, finding that their destruction was inevitable if they persisted, abandoned the country to the conquerors and fled down the Mississippi River, from whence they never returned.

This story is far from unique. Similar, little-known American Indian accounts of their ancestors forcibly evicting members of an earlier white race (usually described as gigantic individuals) from the land can be found from coast to coast. Despite originating from different and in some cases widely separated tribes, these accounts are mutually supportive and remarkably consistent overall.

Cherokee legend said that when their forefathers first entered what is now Tennessee, they found a race of white people already living there. These fair-skinned people possessed a more sophisticated form of civiliza-

In 1912, a Shawnee woman related how graphic details of the battle at the falls of the Ohio had been kept alive among her people ever since in the lyrics of a song:

“When I was a wee bit of a girl, my mother sang me to sleep with the words of this tune. It was to the effect that a white people lived here at the falls—and that they were mighty. A tall chief with yellow hair ruled over them; and for ages they fought off the red men and held the fisheries of the falls and the hunting grounds for their own. ‘Yellow Hair’ was a giant.

“Our people had long viewed the land from afar, and they determined to possess it. The Shawnees said that if the white people would not submit peacefully to having them for neighbors, they would slay them and take their possessions. Yellow Hair and his people were awakening from sleep and were falling on their knees in prayer to their Sun god. They were in this position when my people, yelling, burst upon them. Many were slain as they knelt. But Yellow Hair was a great warrior and, though taken by surprise, he seized his battle axe and valiantly defended his subjects. Singlehandedly he slew more than a score of Shawnees. Then, when he was weary from fighting, a Shawnee chieftain, Hawk Wing, confronted him.

“Behind Yellow Hair were his wives and children, and in front of him were Hawk Wing and his warriors. The two chieftains sprang at each other with their battle axes. After a terrible encounter, during which both were covered with wounds, Yellow Hair sank exhausted, and Hawk Wing’s battle axe was buried in his brain. Madened by the conflict, Hawk Wing turned upon the women and children and slew them. He and his men kept up the slaughter until not one of the whites remained. Every single one of them had been killed, and the scalplock of Yellow Hair dangled at the belt of Hawk Wing. Till his death he kept it, and it was buried with him.”

tion than the Cherokees. Because these people had larger, possibly rounder, eyes than the redskins, the latter called them Moon Eyes. The Moon Eyes were said to have lived around the headwaters of the Little Tennessee River, and had a chain of forts that extended down the Chickamauga Creek. Despite these fortified positions, the Cherokees succeeded in driving the Moon Eyes from the territory.

Some people believe at least one of the Moon Eyes' defensive works mentioned in Cherokee oral history still exists. Fort Mountain State Park in northwest Georgia is the site of a mysterious 855-foot-long stone wall that spans the top of a mountain. Punctuated at regular intervals with circular holes, the wall has a maximum height of about seven feet today, but archaeologists think it may originally have stood higher. No artifacts have been found linking this enigmatic construction to any known Indian, Old World or colonial group.

The following account is from a local history published in Crawford County, Pennsylvania in 1850:

When first visited by whites in 1787, in the valley of French Creek were old meadows, destitute of trees and covered with tall, wild grass and herbage resembling the prairies. By whom these lands were originally cleared, will probably forever remain a matter of uncertainty. The Indians alleged that the work had not been done by them. A tradition among them attributed it to a larger and more powerful race of inhabitants who had previously occupied the country.

Mysterious stone towers were found in the Kanawha Valley of West Virginia. Although partially destroyed, they were clearly round and appear to have been at least 20 feet tall at one time. They were situated next to a stone wall that extended for a distance of seven or eight miles, one of several such walls in this part of the Mountain State. When early European settlers asked the local tribes about these structures, the Indians attributed them to a "race of white warriors" who their ancestors had forced from the area long ago.

One especially bloody clash between Indian and pre-Indian is said to have occurred along the Ohio River. Indian legends described a "race of white or

light-skinned people, originally from the east," who lived in the Ohio Valley in considerable numbers until pressed by invading Amerindian tribes. A climactic battle between the two opposing cultures was said to have taken place at the falls of the Ohio River near present-day Louisville, Kentucky. The red men were victorious and relentlessly pursued the surviving whites (said to number several hundred) to an island below the falls. Here the last white people were reportedly all killed. Lending credence to this Indian account was the fact that settlers later reported finding large numbers of human bones on the island.

These may have been the same events referred to by the noted 19th-century American antiquarian Josiah Priest in his book *American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West*: "In 1800, some Indians of the Sacs tribe were at St. Louis. [They] . . . said that Kentucky was . . . filled with the souls of the butchered white in-

habitants, a people who had arts among them unknown to the Indians."

Based on such accounts, Priest concluded: "Those white people were exterminated by the Indians, we prove from their tradition, which relates that the Southern states, but particularly Kentucky, had been once settled by white people, and that they had been exterminated by war."

nated by war."

Judging from still other Indian accounts, some surviving whites driven from their original home in the Eastern U.S. were apparently forced to move ever westward by their warlike and more numerous red-skinned foes.

In 1825, a former member of the Tuscarora tribe recorded that his ancestors once battled a powerful nation of giants they referred to by the name of Ronnongwetowancas. According to tribal legend, some 800 Tuscarora warriors succeeded in completely wiping out their larger adversaries.

The Chippewa tribe had a legend that their forefathers forced a race of white people from what is today the upper peninsula of Michigan. In neighboring Wisconsin, there was an Indian tradition about a race of extremely tall and strong non-Indians who once lived in a "great lodge" surrounded by high walls. The members of this alien civilization were said to have differed

"The Choctaws preserve a dim tradition that, after migrating east, they met a race of men who were tall in stature and of fair complexion."

from Indians in another respect besides size: They had red and light-colored hair—suggesting they were also light skinned.

References to a hard-pressed race of “giants” also turn up in the oral history of the Sioux tribe, who lived in Minnesota at the time. Sioux storytellers recounted how their people were attacked by large non-Indians who came from the east. The Sioux claim to have bested the invaders in battle and driven the survivors farther west.

Other Indian tribes inhabiting the country between the Midwest and Far West also have traditions of once sharing their territory with a race of non-Indian giants. The Omahas told of a people they called Pasnutas, who once resided in the lands of their ancestors. In Kansas, the oral history of another Plains tribe, the Osage, contained references to ancient giants their tribe called Mualushkas.

Around 1541, a scouting party sent out by Spanish explorer Francisco Coronado was told by members of the Hopi tribe: “Several days down the (Colorado) River there are people with very large bodies.” More recently, when asked about rock carvings found high on the face of a cliff in Arizona’s Havasupi Canyon, local Indians said the artwork was done by “the giants of long ago.”

According to an 1880 history of Mississippi: “The Choctaws preserve a dim tradition that, after crossing the Mississippi River (going east), they met a race of men they called the Na-hon-lo, tall in stature and of fair complexion, who had immigrated ‘from the sunrise.’ They had once been a mighty people, but were then few in number, and soon disappeared after the incoming of the Choctaws. This race of men were, according to tradition, tillers of the soil and peaceable.”

Judging from some later observations about one tribe who came into contact with them, a few Indian encounters with the non-Indian giants may have been quite friendly. In 1811, when the males of other tribes averaged barely 5 1/2 feet in height, a traveler named John Bradbury made this entry in his journal: “The Osages are so tall and robust as almost to warrant the application of the term gigantic. Few of them appear to be under six feet tall, and many are above it. Their shoulders and visages are broad, which tends to strengthen the idea of their being giants.”

President Thomas Jefferson, a keen amateur ethnologist, described Osage warriors as “gigantic” and cited



Among the artifacts found by scientists in the Lovelock Cave in Nevada were woven cloth, tools, inscribed stones and a cache of extremely well made duck decoys for hunting (above). The artifacts prove that an advanced culture predated the Paiute Indians in the region, but whether their legend of large, red-haired whites is based on fact remains a mystery.

one chief who was reportedly seven feet tall and weighed 300 pounds.

Finally, Indian oral history describes the last stand of one beleaguered group of non-Indians near Lovelock, Nevada. Legends of the Paiute tribe, who have lived in the region for generations, were recorded by Sarah Winnemucca Hopkins in her 1883 book *Life Among the Paiutes*. The daughter of a Paiute chief, hers is believed to be the first book ever written by an American Indian woman. In her book, she relates how her tribe waged a three-year war of attrition against a nation of non-Indian giants who numbered around 2,000 members. The non-Indians were described by her ancestors as being light skinned with “long faces.” Many of them were said to have had red hair. Eventually, the remaining whites were forced to retreat into Lovelock Cave.

According to Mrs. Hopkins: “My people watched at the mouth of the cave, and would kill them as they came out to get food and water. My people gathered

wood and began to fill up the mouth of the cave. At last, my people set the wood on fire. In 10 days, my people went back to see if the fire had gone out. They returned and told my great-grandfather that they must all be dead.”

Hopkins offered some macabre evidence in support of her story: “All members of the tribe who were exterminated had red hair. I have some of their hair which has been handed down from father to son. I have a dress which has been in our family a great many years, trimmed with this reddish hair.”

This all has relevance today. If the great irony and hypocrisy implicit in these eye-opening revelations from their oral history were more widely recognized, it would be harder for some American Indian activists to stake out the moral high ground and play the victim card when they make audacious claims of ownership for vast additional areas of land in this country. ♦

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PHILIP RIFE is the author of *The Pariah Files: 25 Dark Secrets You're Not Supposed to Know, Was It Murder?—Surprising Facts About 22 Famous Deaths, Premature Burials: Famous and Infamous People Who Cheated Death and Hoodwinked History* and many more. He has also written a book about the stories of archeological finds of skeletons of very tall individuals in North and South America called *The Goliath Conspiracy*.

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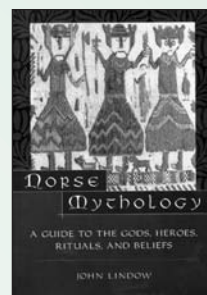
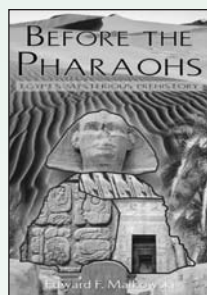
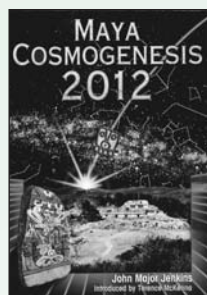
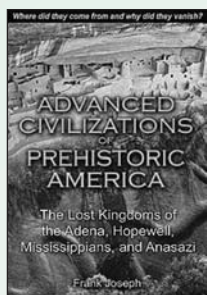
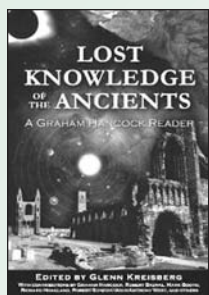
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Advanced Civilizations of Prehistoric America: The Lost Kingdoms of the Adena, Hopewell, Mississippians & Anasazi. By Frank Joseph. Before Rome ruled the Classical World, gleaming stone pyramids stood amid smoking iron foundries from North America's Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River. On its east bank, across from today's St. Louis, Missouri, flourished a walled city more populous than London was over 1,000 years ago, with a pyramid larger—at its base—than Egypt's Great Pyramid. Who influenced them? Softcover, 310 pages, #534, \$18.

Maya Cosmogenesis 2012: The True Meaning of the Maya Calendar End-Date. By John Major Jenkins. While researching the 2012 end-date of the Maya Calendar, John Major Jenkins decoded the Maya's galactic cosmology. The Maya discovered that the periodic alignment of the Sun with the center of the Milky Way galaxy is a formative influence on human evolution. These alignments also define a series of world ages. The fourth age ends on Dec. 21, 2012, when an epoch chapter in human history could end. Softcover, 480 pages, 200 B&W illustrations, #565, \$20.

Before the Pharaohs: Egypt's Mysterious Prehistory. By Edward F. Malkowski. Presents conclusive evidence that ancient Egypt was the remnant of an earlier, sophisticated civilization. Supports earlier speculations based on myth and esoteric sources with scientific proof from the fields of genetics, engineering, and geology and provides further proof of the connection between the Mayans and Egyptians. Softcover, 336 pages, 58 B&W illustrations, #566, \$18.

The Druids: A Very Short Introduction. By Barry Cunliffe. The Druids: Few figures flit so elusively through history. Even today, the Druids remain an enigma. The author offers an expert's best guess as to what is true about the Druids, and what is nothing more than persistent myth. Softcover, 144 pages, #577, \$12.

China in World History. By Paul Ropp. Here is a compact history of Chinese political, economic and cultural life, ranging from the origins of civilization in China to the 21st century. The author combines vivid story-telling with astute analysis to shed light on Chinese history. Softcover, 176 pages, #558, \$20.

The Thirteenth Tribe. By Arthur Koestler. The author traces the history of the Khazar Empire, whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. These erstwhile Turkic pagan tribesmen then formed a Jewish empire and became an economic and military powerhouse. Their descendants (the Ashkenazim) have gone on to become the majority of the inhabitants of the state of Israel. Softcover, #61, 255 pages, \$17.

Norse Mythology. By John Lindow. Giants, elves, dwarves, gigantic wolves, sea serpents, the Valkyries, Odin, Thor, Loki, Freya, Baldr, Askur and Embla, the shield maidens, Heimdal, Hagbard, Starkad, Harald Hildetand—no culture can match the Norse in the richness of their imagery. Softcover, #339, 364 pages, \$19.
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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

SOME CHEESE WITH YOUR WHINE?

A woman whose relatives are said to have died in Auschwitz says she was shocked to discover wine bottles featuring images of Hitler in an Italian supermarket. Cindy Hirsch from Philadelphia was holidaying with her husband Michael in Garda, Italy, when the couple spotted the wine bottle labels featuring pictures of the former National Socialist leader. One of the bottles being sold in a supermarket near their hotel was called *Mein Kampf* after the German populist leader's famous book, another was called *Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Fuehrer* ("one people, one empire, one leader"). We wonder if people would find images of mass murderers Josef Stalin, FDR, Churchill or Mao Tse-tung (who killed about 60 million people) equally offensive.

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RUSSIA DEFENDS FAMILY VALUES

The Moscow municipal government is showing zero tolerance for attacks on Christian values by Western decadence. Recently, the city passed an ordinance banning "LGBT pride parades" in Moscow for the next 100 years. (LGBT = lesbian-gay-bisexual-transgender.) A city court has upheld the ruling. Nikolay Alekseyev, a Russian LGBT community leader and event organizer, said he intends to appeal the decision to Moscow's highest court, and eventually to the European Court of Human Rights.

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GREEK NATIONALISTS GAINING

Reuters reported on Sept. 6 that the Greek nationalist party Golden Dawn has moved up from the number five to the number three spot in the latest polls with 10.5 percent approval. That is up from 7 percent in the June elections and up from 8.6 percent on Sept. 1. A newer poll on Sept. 9 shows them even higher, with 12 percent. Their recent destruction of illegal fruit stands run by tax-evading illegal aliens has been condemned by the government and media, but their popularity is only growing among the people. See TBR's interview with Nick Michaloli-



SQUEAKY WHEELS FUSS ABOUT NAME OF CLOTHING STORE

The owner of an Indian store selling Western clothing said he would change the name from "Hitler" if he was compensated for rebranding costs, amid a growing ruckus over the new shop. The outlet opened recently in Ahmedabad, a city in the state of Gujarat, with "Hitler" written in big letters over the front and with a Nazi swastika as the dot on the "i." "I will change it (the name) if people want to compensate me for the money we have spent—the logo, the business cards, the brand," Rajesh Shah said. He put the total costs at about \$2,700. Members of the tiny Jewish community in Ahmedabad condemned the store's name, while a senior Israeli diplomat said the embassy would raise the matter "in the strongest possible way."

akos, leader of the right wing Golden Dawn Party, conducted just before the history-making elections in Greece, in the July/August 2012 issue of TBR.

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BLACK DEATH OR VOLCANO?

Don Walker from the archeology department of the Museum of London wasn't too surprised when he found a mass grave in the Spitalfields market area of London. But what did surprise him was that the medieval victims found in the burial pit were not killed by the bubonic plague or the Great Famine. According to *The Daily Mail*, scientists are now suggesting that these 10,500 (possibly as many as 18,000) Londoners were actually victims of the gigantic volcanic erup-

tion of 1257 that occurred thousands of miles away, perhaps as far away as Ecuador or Indonesia. (The eruption evidently was eight times bigger than the 1883 Krakatoa eruption, one of the most powerful ever recorded.) According to the *Mail's* website: The eruption's "sulfurous gases created a veil of dry fog across the Earth's stratosphere which blocked out sunlight, altered the atmosphere and cooled the Earth's surface, causing famine, plague and death."

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RELIGIOUS HEADGEAR

French National Front leader Marine Le Pen is calling for a ban on wearing of the Jewish skullcap, or *yarmulke*, in public. The chief rabbi of France called

her statement “deeply deplorable.” Ms. LePen told *Le Monde* that all religious headwear should be banned “in shops, on public transport and on the streets.” “It’s obvious that if the [Islamic] veil is banned, the *kippa* should be banned as well” said Le Pen. The French parliament passed a ban on full-face coverings including the Islamic veil in 2010, and the law came into force last year.

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ROTHSCHILD BETS AGAINST EURO

If the moves by Lord Jacob Rothschild are any indication of economic trends, then the euro is in serious trouble. Rothschild has placed a \$200 million bet against the euro through his RIT Capital Partners. *Der Spiegel* also says that “banks, companies and investors are preparing themselves for a collapse of the euro.” In today’s global economy a euro collapse would mean a systemic economic meltdown. Some predict it could happen sometime before April 2013.

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9-11 TRUTHER ARRESTED

Former U.S. Marine Brandon Raub made the mistake of alleging the government has something to hide about the attacks on 9-11 on a popular website. That proved to be a bad combination of statements as the FBI, Secret Service and the police showed up at his home and took him away in handcuffs. He was taken to John Randolph Psychiatric Hospital, in Hopewell, Va., but was recently released after a barrage of protest.

IRON METEORITE MAN

In 2007 an interesting item came up for auction—an item perhaps no one in Europe even remembered or even knew existed. Carved by Tibetans entirely from an ancient meteorite, the “Iron Man,” as the sculpture has been dubbed, was brought back to Germany by a 1938 Nazi expedition searching the Tibetan region for the roots of Aryan culture, according to *Meteoritics and Planetary Science*. Besides its pure uniqueness, the Buddhist icon was also of interest to the German expedition because Iron Man features a swastika on his tummy.



ICE MAN SHOCKER

Remember 5,000-year-old Oetzi, also known as “the Iceman,” who was found in an Alpine glacier on the border between Italy and Austria 22 years ago? Well, it turns out scientists have been able to extract some DNA-bearing blood tissue from the amazingly well-preserved remains. The Italian and German team of scientists then revealed a bombshell. “Scientists used various techniques to create a likeness of Oetzi, saying that he probably came from a region that is now

Corsica or Sardinia,” according to *The Journal of the Royal Society Interface*. The scientists could also tell from the examination of the fatal arrow wound that Oetzi died “some days after the attack.” On a related note, one of the discoverers of the Ice Man’s remains was recently awarded \$300,000 after a judge ruled in her favor that she should receive more than the \$7,500 initially given to her and her husband by the Italian government. She had argued that Oetzi brings in big tourist dollars and she deserved more.



POLICE PREVENT CEREMONY HONORING RUDOLF HESS

Police in Jena, Germany interfered with a ceremony commemorating the death of the National Socialist prisoner of peace Rudolf Hess. According to a police spokesperson, during a random police check the law enforcement officers found 11 wooden crosses with the picture of the former deputy of Hitler that included a commemorative inscription. Hess, who was sentenced to life imprisonment at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial, was murdered on Aug. 17, 1987 in the Spandau Prison in Berlin. He is revered by many patriotic Germans as a martyr. The police spokesperson said charges have been filed against the two passengers in the car. One of the two men had already attracted attention in the past with patriotic symbols. The men aged 27 and 37 had evidently already erected a cross. It was confiscated by the police at the Jena-Göschwitz vocational school center along with the other crosses found in the car trunk. TBR is in the midst of producing a book on the murder of Hess written by Abdallah Melaouhi, the medical aide to Hess while he was in Spandau Prison. We are expecting to release the book in the next several months.

New Swabian Bases:

What's the truth about Nazi bases in Antarctica?

IN 1938 THE GERMAN NATIONAL SOCIALIST government authorized an expedition to the Antarctic that some in the UK and U.S. thought might constitute a Nazi threat to their national security. As was later shown, the German expedition was 90% scientific; the UK and U.S. response to it, 90% military. But the strange thing is that the expedition led by Adm. Richard Byrd ended abruptly and well before its scheduled termination. Even more mysterious is the fact that Byrd allegedly became extremely concerned about American security threats from Antarctica upon his return.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

In 1938 Reichstag President Hermann Goering, as head of the German air force, authorized an expedition to the Antarctic to conduct large-scale aerial surveys and scientific studies of a section of Queen Maud Land that the Germans named Neuschwabenland ("New Swabia"). Queen Maud Land is called by the Norwegians Dronning Maud Land, *dronning* being Norwegian for "queen."

Today, 75 years later, many people still suspect the Nazis of having: 1) transported Adolf Hitler, Martin Bormann and Eva Braun by U-boat to Argentina and thence to New Swabia; 2) charted deep-lying warm-water tunnels suitable for secret U-boat navigation; 3) installed submarine pens in ice caverns along the Antarctic coast; and 4) erected launch pads for cutting-edge, disk-shaped aircraft in still-undetected sites. Moreover, unconfirmed reports state that U.S. and UK forces sought out and destroyed Nazi forces in New Swabia.



HERMANN GOERING



ADM. RICHARD BYRD

In 1938, Germany's Hermann Goering ordered an expedition to map and chart a large chunk of Norway's territorial claim in Antarctica called Queen Maud Land. Famed U.S. explorer Adm. Richard E. Byrd was invited to participate in the expedition. Byrd went to Germany and met with the group, but did not join the expedition. In the mid-1940s, Byrd is alleged to have become extremely concerned about the threat to U.S. security from aircraft coming from or flying over polar regions after a U.S.-UK expedition in which he participated.

However farfetched and unreasonable these suspicions may seem, sufficient grounds do exist to understand why it was—and remains—so difficult to end these persistent rumors.

In an effort to debunk obvious falsehoods about the activities of the German Antarctic expedition of 1938-1939, researchers and government sources on occasion produce papers intended to demystify the matter, but to date they have failed to put an end to the speculations and rumors. One such paper, the most recent and most thorough, written by Colin Summerhayes and Peter Beeching¹, is now available. Regrettably, it fails in

Fact versus Fiction

its intended purpose. In their honest endeavor to be as forthright and convincing as possible, the authors describe certain activities of the U.S. and UK governments pertaining to the German effort about which the general public had not hitherto been informed—activities that had been deliberately kept secret from the public. This has only added to the suspicions.

The ship chosen for the German expedition was the 8,000-ton modified freighter *Schwabenland*, built in 1925 for Lufthansa's transatlantic mail delivery service. The vessel carried two 10-ton Dornier Wal catapult-launched seaplanes, named *Passat* and *Boreas*, which, upon completion of their aerial surveys, could be crane-hoisted back aboard ship. The ship itself, and the catapult-launch technique, as well as other preexisting technology, were inexpensively adapted to Antarctic research. Captained by Alfred Ritscher, the *Schwabenland* carried a total of 82 men on the expedition, of whom 53 were from Norddeutscher Lloyd, 16 from Deutsche Lufthansa, nine were scientific researchers, two from Hansa Luftbild GMBH, and two (Capt. Alfred Ritscher and Capt. Otto Kraal) from the *Kriegsmarine*.

The German Polar Research Society invited the world-famous American Antarctic explorer Adm. Richard E. Byrd to participate in the expedition. Byrd went to Hamburg. There he addressed the group but declined to join the expedition.

The expedition departed Germany on Dec. 17, 1938, conducted its aerial and meteorological research along



Antarctica is a place of immense size, frigid temperatures, untapped resources and ultimate mystery. During the late 19th and early 20th centuries, a race began to see who could make it to the South Pole first. In mid-December of 1911, Roald Amundsen planted the Norwegian flag at the South Pole, making Norway the winner. In January of 1939, a 1-million-square-mile swath of Antarctica was subsequently claimed by Norway as a dependent territory, and Queen Maud Land was born. Maud (1869–1938) was the British-born queen of Norway's King Haakon VII. (See more about Queen Maud on page 47.—Ed.) In 1939, Germany, looking for whaling ports and other commercial and scientific research opportunities outside the control of the British Empire, informally claimed part of Queen Maud Land. Inset: A patch commemorates the German Antarctic Expedition of 1938-1939.

the Queen Maud Land coast from Jan. 19 to Feb. 15, 1939 and returned home on April 11, 1939. Two German follow-up expeditions had been planned for the Antarctic summers of 1940 and 1941 but were canceled when war broke out in September 1939.

The main publicly stated objective of the expedition was to find a site for a German whaling station, whale oil being at that time the most important raw material for the production of margarine, soap and other products. By so doing, the German government hoped to avoid the situation then existing in the South Atlantic whereby the UK asserted the right to impose high fees and restrictions on whaling concessions.

Although the Germans did not mention the possibility of establishing a permanent Antarctic station to investigate the feasibility of exploiting other natural Antarctic raw materials in the future, including petroleum, they did want to document and reinforce any future territorial claim on a piece of Antarctica before other nations had gobbled up the entire continent. It is also quite possible that they would also have sought to establish refueling stations on islands en route to Antarctica from Europe to ensure safer navigation between the two continents. In wartime, such islands could also be used to provide sheltered anchorage for commerce raiders, supply ships, communications stations and the like.

The extent of aerial photography² was unprecedented for the time. In seven survey flights totaling 10,000 km in length, more than 350,000 km² of previously unknown territory around the Greenwich Meridian was mapped and more than 600,000 km² between 11° 30' W longitude and 20° E longitude were measured.

Of the scientists who participated in the expedition four were meteorologists, one a biologist, an oceanographer, a geophysicist and a geographer. In one study that fired the imagination of many subsequent speculative writers, the geographer Ernst Hermann³ correctly surmised that a rift zone ran through the middle of the Atlantic Ocean (the Mid-Atlantic Ridge) in a line of weakness in the Earth's crust passing through Jan Mayen, the Azores, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha and Bouvetoya. He further believed that the line, heated geothermally by volcanic emanations from within the

Earth, continued south to cross Queen Maud Land (the site of New Swabia) and thence through the ice-free lakes of the Schirmacher Oasis to connect with Mount Erebus on the other side of Antarctica.

This rift zone, which corresponded nicely with Alfred Wegener's theory of continental drift, separated the Eurasian from the North American Plate in the North Atlantic and the African from the South American Plate in the South Atlantic. Moreover, Hermann's research helped explain Dr. Wilhelm Filchner's theory made during the German expedition of 1911 that there may actually be two Antarctic continents formed by an arm of the sea running from the Weddell Sea to the Bay of Whales, splitting the continent in half.

It took very little time for the speculative writers to assume the existence of deep-sea, warm-water "tunnels" through which U-boats could navigate safely to and under Antarctica.

Soon after the German expedition returned home, President Roosevelt, without any reference to the German endeavor, established the U.S. Antarctic Service, appointing Admiral Byrd as Commanding Officer. Previous to the establishment of the Antarctic Service, expeditions to the polar regions had been privately funded. Byrd was forthwith commissioned to organize and execute an expedition to Antarctica in the period

"Soon after the German expedition returned home FDR, without reference to the German endeavor, established the U.S. Antarctic Service."

1939-41, the main purpose of which was to determine the feasibility of maintaining a base year round and to chart a specific coastal area. Two ships, the *USS Bear* and the *USMS North Star*, carrying a total of 125 men, and four aircraft departed in November 1939, arriving in the Bay of Whales in mid January 1940.

In 1943, while the blitz of London was still raging and before the Allies could even hope to invade the Continent, the British Admiralty and Colonial Office undertook a secret military operation, called Operation Tabarin, to establish a permanent British presence in the Antarctic. This action, little known outside of the UK, is presumed to have been in reaction to the German Antarctic expedition. The target of British ambition was the Falkland Islands, which had already been claimed by both Argentina and Chile as the Malvinas Islands. The timing of the operation, i.e., when the British home islands were themselves threatened, sug-



Clockwise from upper right: 1) The ship chosen for the 1938-1939 German Antarctic expedition was the 8,000-ton modified freighter *Schwabenland*, built in 1925 for Lufthansa's transatlantic mail delivery service. It was easily adapted for cold-weather sailing and exploration; 2) German Adm. Karl Doenitz is alleged to have said that he had created for the Fuehrer an "impregnable fortress" in "the middle of eternal ice," leading some to speculate he meant a permanent base in Antarctica; 3) German sub *U-977* moored at Mar del Plata naval base in Argentina in 1945. A Type VIIC sub, *U-977* had escaped to Argentina from waters off the Scottish coast after Germany's surrender. Did it make any other stops during its 108-day voyage? 4) The New Swabia Nuclear Test Site is a German military installation located in Antarctica. In the 1970s and 1980s, it is alleged that Germany was involved in testing atomic weapons there.

gests an urgency for the mission that precludes any other explanation.

During this operation British personnel from *HMS Carnarvon Castle* hauled down the Argentine flag from Deception Island and raised the Union flag in its stead. British bases were established at Port Lockroy on the coast of Graham Land and at Hope Bay on Trinity Peninsula. When the war ended in 1945, the islands were handed over to the British Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey and in 1982 became the cause of war between Britain and Argentina in which the United States violated its own Monroe Doctrine by aiding the British. Final ownership of the Falklands is still being contested. J. Robert alone wrote three articles, entitled "Britain's Secret War in Antarctica on Operation Tabarin."⁴

Months after the war in Europe had ended incidents occurred that further suggested continuing Nazi activ-

ities in New Swabia. On July 10, 1945 German submarine *U-530*, a Type IXC/40 boat captained by Otto Wermuth, anchored in Mar del Plata, Argentina. Then, on Aug. 17, 1945, *U-977*, a type VIIC submarine, anchored as well at Mar del Plata. When interrogated, Capt. Heinz Schaeffer reported his boat had transited from Kristiansand, Norway, in a continuous submerged snorkel-assisted passage lasting 66 days. Argentine officials took the crews and boats into custody and reported their presence to U.S. authorities. Eventually, both boats and crews were turned over to U.S. officials for additional questioning.

The Argentine authorities have maintained that no other individuals or cargo than those officially reported had been put ashore from *U-977*. U.S. interrogators, apparently unsatisfied, repeatedly asked crewmembers what cargo they had off-landed in Mar del Plata and where they had hidden Adolf Hitler.

When the U.S. Navy report on the *U-977* was released it made no mention of the 66-day submerged voyage. According to the U.S. Navy report, *U-977* had stopped in the Cape Verde Islands for a break *en route*, and then completed the trip traveling on the surface using one engine arriving in Mar del Plata after 99 days at sea. Historians tend to discount the U.S. Navy report and accept Capt. Schaeffer's report as the more accurate version. After the interrogations were completed and the U-boats thoroughly examined, the men were returned to Europe and the submarines destroyed in torpedo-firing exercises in the north Atlantic.

In the mid 1990s, with rumors of Argentine complicity in harboring and otherwise assisting Nazis fleeing Allied "justice," i.e., the hangman, still persisting, the Argentine government set up CEANA (Comisión Para el Esclarecimiento de las Actividades del Nazismo en la Argentina), an investigative group consisting of impartial historians and other, including Jewish, reputable individuals, to ascertain the truth about the extent of Nazi infiltration and of any contraband cargo brought in by submarines. The CEANA Commission was granted full access to the state archives of Argentina, the United States, Great Britain, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, France, Belgium and Portugal. The researchers, with the concurrence of the Jewish members, found that in fact only about 65 Germans, who could be considered war criminals, had entered Argentina. Of course a great many ordinary Germans also migrated to Argentina seeking new lives in the New World, just as tens of thousands of Soviet Jews were welcomed in the United States.

Those speculative writers (L. Szabo, C. Friedrich, J.P. Farrell, J. Robert et al.) who insist that Nazi installations and personnel, including Hitler and some of his associates, existed for years in New Swabia after the war, conjecture that submarine convoys traveling along deep, warm-water tunnels could have supplied them. They also refer to statements Adm. Doenitz is said to have made at the Nuremberg Tribunal:

The German submarine fleet is proud of having built for the Fuehrer, in another part of the world, a Shangri-La on land, an impregnable fortress—an invulnerable fortress, a paradise-like oasis in the middle of eternal ice.

The Israeli writer and former Mossad agent Michael Bar-Zohar in his book *The Avengers* widely publicized this quote, writing:

In March 1945 a detailed report was circulated in the U.S. State Department, which read: "The Nazi regime has exact plans for the continuation of their plans and doctrine after the war. Some of these plans have already been put into effect."

After the war, however, Doenitz denied ever having made the statement in the first place.

In December 1946, the British announced that a joint British and Norwegian expedition was operating in the south polar waters of Marguerite Bay. Admiral Byrd was said to be assisting in the work. Eight other nations, including the USSR, were also reported to be researching in the Antarctic.

Immediately after World War II, the United States, no doubt prompted by an awakened awareness of the strength and ambitions of the USSR and possibly by rumors surrounding military aspects of the German Antarctic expedition, took a sudden great interest in the geopolitical, strategic, and economic potentials of the polar regions. In the fall and winter of 1945-46 the U.S. Navy, to test the performance of men and equipment under extreme cold conditions, un-

"Highjump comprised 4,700 men, 33 aircraft on 13 ships, two seaplane groups, an icebreaker, a submarine and an aircraft carrier."

dertook its first polar expedition, called Operation Frostbite, in the Davis Straits off the coast of Greenland. The expedition employed the aircraft carrier *USS Midway* and a few escorts. Operation Nanook in the Canadian Arctic and Greenland followed shortly after. Both operations were preparatory for a major U.S. operation to the Antarctic.

Authorized and organized by Secretary of Defense James Forrestal and Adm. Chester Nimitz, with Rear Adm. Richard Byrd, acting as officer in charge of the project and Rear Admiral Richard Cruzen commanding Task Force 68, Operation Highjump got under way on Aug. 26, 1946. Strictly a military operation, Highjump comprised 4,700 men, 33 aircraft on 13 ships, two seaplane groups, icebreaker *Northwind*, the submarine *Sennet* and the aircraft carrier *Philippine Sea*. Did the Operation include the submarine *Sennet* to explore alleged warm-water tunnel passages?

U.S. naval units arriving in the Antarctic from the United States were divided into three groups: the Central Group was stationed in the vicinity of Little America Base IV located on the Ross Ice Shelf; Eastern Group consisting of three ships rendezvoused at Peter Island 90° W; and Western Group also consisting of three ships proceeded to the Balleny Islands at 163° E. Upon command from Central Group, Western Group, located off to one side of Central Group, proceeded westward along the Antarctica coast toward the Prime Meridian. At the same time Eastern Group, situated to the other side of Central Group, headed eastward toward the Prime Meridian. When the two groups met at the Prime Meridian they were located right off the coast from Queen Maud Land. The site of New Swabia. Coincidence or planned?

Summerhayes and Beeching in their otherwise excellent article insist that the convergence of USN ships just off New Swabia was not a deliberate maneuver in order to search out and destroy all vestiges of the Nazi expedition. They write: "The idea that the expedition was planned to attack a supposed German base in Queen Maud Land is wholly without foundation. Quotations attributed to Admiral Byrd suggesting anything to the contrary have been invented."

However, German author Heinz Schoen, who is not considered a speculative writer, insists just as firmly that, "this encirclement of a continent, as Byrd expressed it, attacked the target from three fronts."⁵

The initial stated purpose of Operation Highjump was to consolidate and extend U.S. sovereignty over the largest practicable area of the Antarctic continent and to establish the Little America IV Base. This was later denied, and the prime purpose was then said to be to train personnel and test equipment under extreme polar conditions.

Unofficially, it was rumored that the real purpose of the operation was to destroy New Swabia. Indeed, Highjump had made extensive use of airborne magnetometers in search operations. Ironically, it was to be Adm. Byrd, who had been invited to join the German operation 10 years earlier, who was now charged to destroy Neuschwabenland, including secret Nazi Antarctic Base 211, if indeed they ever existed. Although much publicity was given to the operation in general, specific findings were nonetheless kept at the confidential level, thereby limiting access to the records.

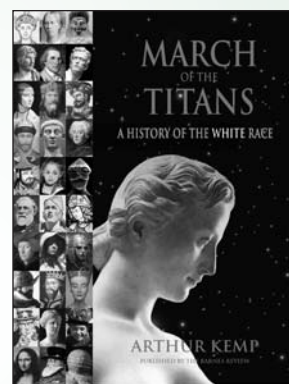
Adm. Byrd himself is said to have initiated the

MARCH OF THE TITANS

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“Nazis in Antarctica” scare. *El Mercurio*, a Chilean periodical, reported the following:

Adm. Richard E. Byrd warned today (March 5, 1947) that the United States should adopt measures of protection against the possibility of an invasion of the country by hostile planes coming from the polar regions . . . in a new war the United States could be attacked by planes flying over one or both poles. . . . Byrd said that the most important result of his observations and discoveries is the potential effect that they have in relation to the security of the United States. . . .

Those skeptical investigators who insist that, despite repeated clashes with British and American forces, the Nazi base in New Swabia continued in operation for some years and only went silent during the 1958 International Geophysical Year after the United States secretly dropped three nuclear bombs over the area. However incredible this may seem, the United States now admits that indeed it secretly did explode three such bombs over the South Atlantic Ocean during *Operation Argus* on Aug. 27, Aug. 30 and Sept. 6, 1958 without reporting the tests until a year later. *The New York Times* first reported the atmospheric bursts on March 19, 1959; the full results and documentation of the tests were not declassified until April 30, 1982.

Approximately 1,500 men on nine ships (Task Force 88) participated in Operation Argus, whose main purpose, U.S. authorities report, was to demonstrate the validity of the Christofilos theory, i.e., to prove the artificial creation of an electron shell derived from neutron and fission-decay products and ionization of device materials in the upper atmosphere. The tests—which authorities insist had absolutely nothing to do with the existence, real or imaginary, of a Nazi base in Antarctica—had to be kept secret because of the forthcoming bans on atmospheric and exoatmospheric testing.

Moreover, the authorities say, the tests had been conducted far distant (over 1,200 miles) from Queen Maud Land.

Again and again the responsible authorities in both the UK and the United States, by failing to give accurate and full information about their own activities in the Antarctic on the grounds that divulging such information would endanger national security, have provided speculative writers the opportunity to imagine for themselves what actually could have happened. Be-

cause the 1938 German Antarctic expedition had neither the time nor the means, it may be assumed with 99% certainty that the Nazis did not establish a base. There were never any flesh-and-blood Nazis based in New Swabia, nor were there ever submarine pens or flying saucer launch pads. The imagined ghosts of Nazis sufficed to spook the UK and the United States. It is much more likely that the bold German undertaking in 1938 awakened the “Anglo-American empire” to the strategic and potential economic value of Antarctica and the need to secure a piece of the pie.

As this episode shows, it is nonetheless important that investigative writers question the “official” version of important events. In this instance, because of the frenzied U.S. and UK military activities in Antarctica after the German expedition and the unreliability of official information, the skeptics and questioners were almost challenged

to invent their own narratives. There could, after all, be cases in which the official version of a historical event—for reasons of state—is accidentally or deliberately incorrect, and skeptics are needed to ferret out the truth.

Just months after the German expedition arrived home, the UK

declared war on Germany. During the war the tough old aircraft-carrying *Schwabenland* served Germany again as a long-range reconnaissance asset until torpedoed in Oslo-Sandvik on Feb. 7, 1945. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Colin Summerhayes and Peter Beeching. “Hitler’s Antarctic Base: the Myth and the Reality,” *Polar Record*, 43 (224), pp. 1-21, 2007.

2 <http://www.south-pole.com/p0000150.htm>.

3 Hermann, Ernst, *Deutsche Forscher im Südpolarmeer: Bericht von der Deutschen antarktischen Expedition, 1938-1939*, Safari Publisher, 1941.

4 www.NexusMagazine.com/articles/SecretWar.html

5 Schoen, Heinz, *Mythos New-Schwabenland: für Hitler am Südpol: die Deutsche Antarktisexpedition 1938-39*, Selent: Bonus Publisher, 2004.

DANIEL W. MICHAELS was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area. TBR is planning in the near future to compile the scores of articles Mr. Michaels has written for TBR over the years into one large reference volume. If you’d like to contribute to this project call 202-547-5586.

“In my opinion, there were never any flesh-and-blood Nazis based in New Swabia, nor were there ever submarine pens.”

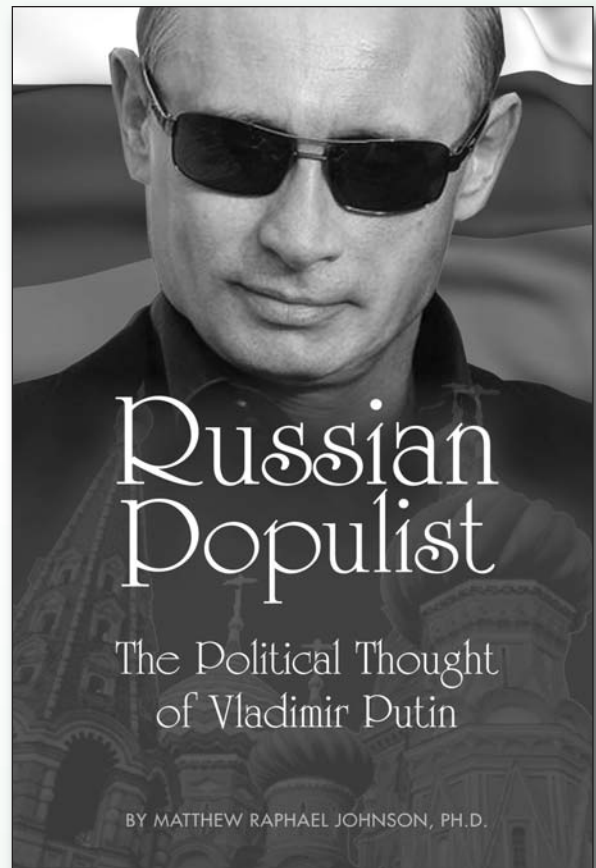
New Book on Vladimir Putin Examines Philosophy of Controversial Russian Leader:

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Russian president Vladimir Putin is one of the most reviled politicians in the West. At the same time, few leaders worldwide have maintained such high levels of popularity as he. Putin's political and economic successes are too startling to be debated. From his appointment as vice president on New Year's Eve 1999, Putin has assisted in the rebuilding of a shattered country in a few short years. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity.

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Contrary to some Western pundits, Putin came to power with a very specific set of philosophical goals in mind—much of which is now part of the Russian political scene. As Western politicians, drowning in debt and public cynicism, envy Putin's consistent popularity with the Russian populace, Russia herself seems poised to create a counterrevolution in world politics against the dreaded "American exceptionalism." Russia under Putin has engaged in a consistent policy of state nationalism that has derailed the more radical plans of "globalization" in the West.



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How Italy Snatched Defeat from the Jaws of Victory

During World War II, one of the most important theaters of combat was in north Africa. Control of the north African states allowed access to the Mediterranean from multiple deep-water ports and also access to the south via the Nile River in Egypt. Of course control of the Horn of Africa was also important because this region is adjacent to the shipping lanes through which Mideast oil flowed. Benito Mussolini—condemned by the very colonial powers whose behavior he imitated—successfully held the area that is now Libya. In truth, Italian forces were ready to attack Egypt and trap the British forces stationed there. But the death of one charismatic Italian general, and the ascension of another timid one, turned the imminent victory in Africa into a disastrous defeat for Il Duce and Italy.

BY MARC ROLAND

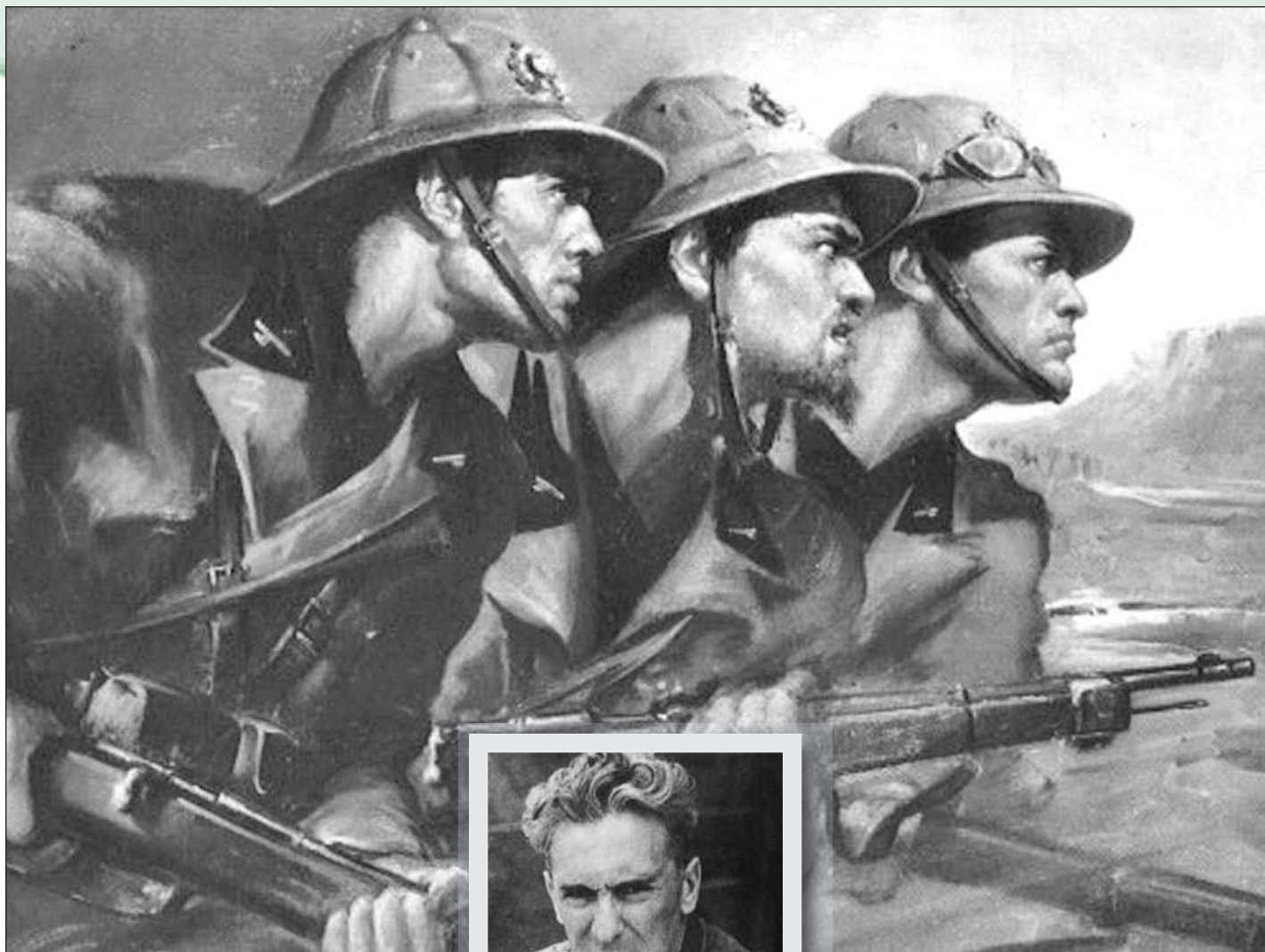
Just 24 hours following Benito Mussolini's declaration of war against the Western Allies, British armored cars raced across the Egyptian frontier on June 11, 1940. They shot up Italian trucks carrying supplies to Fort Capuzzo and forced its isolated defenders to surrender. Three days later, another fort—Maddalena—fell after three days of ferocious combat that left dead on either side. These fortifications—evacuated after their guns had been destroyed—represented Libya's eastern gateway, which the British continued to erode through a series of successful incursions. Meanwhile, English engineers got to work excavating a powerful defensive line, 300 miles west of Suez, at Mersa Matruh, envisioned as a staging area for larger-scale operations aimed at subduing Fascist north Africa.

The situation for the Italians deteriorated further still on June 28, when Marshal Italo Balbo was killed by friendly fire, as his low-flying Savoia-Marchetti Sparviero ("Sparrowhawk") approached Tobruk from

out of the sun. The trimotor Sparrowhawk was mistaken by anti-aircraft gunners for Royal Air Force Bristol Blenheim bombers that had just attacked the city.¹ Until then, Balbo was the most important man on the Dark Continent, and not only as *Africa Settentrionale Italiana* (Italian North Africa): The commander-in-chief of Italian North Africa was energetically organizing the conquest of Egypt.

Field Marshal Balbo relished his plan for trapping the British at Alexandria, working day and night as the driving force behind an ambitious offensive he carefully crafted and personally intended to ruthlessly carry through to its ultimate conclusion, whatever the cost. His replacement was Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, a less dynamic, more cautious senior officer, whose appointment would prove to be the pivotal event of the entire north African campaign. He resumed preparations for his predecessor's offensive, while awaiting the arrival of sufficient reinforcements from Italy.

Until they could be sent, Mussolini distracted enemy attention from under-defended Libya by attacking Sudan. The invasion began when 14 Fiat Falco and 32 CR.32 biplanes staged surprise, low-level raids at



Burao, Hergheisa and La Faruk airfields, strafing RAF Hawker Hurricane interceptors and Bristol Blenheim light bombers caught on the ground. Surviving Gloster Gladiator fighters that managed to get airborne were quickly shot down, as the British posts at Kassala and Gallabat fell on July 4.

Although the Duce's troops in north Africa were given a breathing spell with the withdrawal of British men and materiel in east Africa, it could not last. He needed to dispatch his soldiers and supplies to Gen. Graziani before their window of opportunity closed. But transports and freighters ran the substantial risk of being caught between the Royal Navy's "Force H" in the west, based at Gibraltar, and the Mediterranean Fleet in the east, at Alexandria, Egypt. Combined, they mustered six battleships, one battle cruiser, two aircraft carriers, eight heavy cruisers, 37 destroyers and 24 submarines. By comparison, the Italian navy, or

Above, a portion of an Italian recruitment poster designed to encourage young men to join the military. Many Arabs, as well, supported their Italian rulers and, on March 1, 1940, the 1st and 2nd Libyan divisions

were formed with thousands of Muslim soldiers and sergeants, but commanded by Italian officers. **Inset:** Gen. Rodolfo Graziani. Had Field Marshal Graziani possessed the grit and determination of his troops, he might well have conquered Egypt and ended the war in north Africa with a triumph.

Regia Marina Italiana, possessed more destroyers and submarines, but operated no aircraft carriers or battle cruisers, and had one less battleship. As such, it would be hard pressed to escort relief convoys against such formidable odds.

The solution was not on the sea, but in the air, insisted Lt. Col. Ettore Muti. During a series of raids, his 40 heavy bombers struck at vital petrol dumps and fuel re-

fineries located at Tel Aviv, Acre, Jaffa and other petroleum centers in the Near East. These missions represented the longest-range operations of their kind undertaken until that time, flying from Italian bases on the Aegean island of Rhodes to the British Mandate in Palestine—a round trip of more than 1,000 miles. The aircraft chosen for these unique sorties was the Savoia-Marchetti S.M.82. Although its three 950-hp Alfa Romeo 128 RC.21, nine-cylinder, radial engines left it underpowered, the large, sturdy so-called Canguru (“Kangaroo”) could carry 8,818 pounds of bombs over 1,864 miles.

An eyewitness, who described one of the attacks a week before his report appeared in the July 29, 1940 issue of *Time* magazine, told how “Ten big Italian bombers, flying at great altitude from the Dodecanese Islands, giving the British bases at Cyprus a wide berth, dumped 50 bombs on the Haifa oil terminal and refinery.”² The resulting fires raged out of control for days thereafter. The S.M.82 bombardiers scored direct hits on the British oil pipeline where it reached tidewater, shutting down factory production for almost a month. The dozen or so Royal Air Force Hawker Mk I Hurricane interceptors based at Mount Carmel proved ineffective against the Canguru’s single 12.7-mm and four 7.7-mm machine guns, but especially due to Ettore’s er-

ratic but effective tactic of never attacking from the same direction more than once.

His relentless concentration on enemy oil dumps and refineries in Palestine temporarily crippled British sea power throughout the Aegean Sea, immobilizing the Royal Navy’s base at Alexandria long enough for Il Duce’s convoys, loaded with troops and supplies, to sail unhindered across the central Mediterranean from Italian ports to Sidi Barrani in Libya. While Britain’s combined naval units effectively prevented such a massive transfer, Gibraltar’s Force H dared not oppose the *Regia Marina Italiana* alone. Not a man, not a weapon was lost, and Graziani soon had everything he needed to launch Balbo’s blitzkrieg.

To provide it cover, Mussolini ordered his 25,000 troops in Abyssinia to invade British Somaliland on Aug. 4. Less than two weeks later, they overran the entire region, compelling Maj. Gen. Alfred Reade Godwin-Austen to evacuate Commonwealth forces from the port at Berbera. The British suffered only 38 killed and 102 wounded, with 120 missing.

According to Alan Moorehead, instead of expressing gratitude for so few casualties, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, stung by the diminution of British prestige, criticized Gen. Archibald Wavell concerning

Below, Haifa’s oil terminal goes up in smoke during one of Ettore Muti’s air raids on British petroleum supplies in Palestine.



the defeat in British Somaliland:

It was Wavell's Middle East Command that was responsible for the loss of the colony. Because of the low casualty rate, Churchill fretted that the British had abandoned the colony without enough of a fight. He demanded the suspension of Godwin-Austen and the convening of a court of inquiry. . . . In response to this criticism, Wavell claimed that Somaliland was a textbook withdrawal in the face of superior numbers. He pointed out to Churchill that "a bloody butcher's bill is not the sign of a good tactician." According to Churchill's staff, Wavell's retort moved Churchill to greater fury than they had ever seen before. Wavell refused to accede to Churchill's demand, and Godwin-Austen moved on to take command of his division in Kenya.³

While their enemies bickered among themselves, conquering British Somaliland allowed the Italians to dominate the southern entrance of the Red Sea, seriously jeopardizing England's oil supplies in the Middle East and her vital lines of communication with India and the Far East through the Suez Canal. Regardless of the far-ranging implications of the victory, however, its chief purpose had been to divert attention from the upcoming invasion of Egypt, which Mussolini ordered on Aug. 19, 48 hours after Godwin-Austen left Berbera.

Unfortunately, Mussolini's message to Gen. Graziani was intercepted by British code-breakers. Acting on this important disclosure, a large, heavily escorted convoy loaded with tons of ammunition, 150 tanks and a rich variety of supplies departed from England just three days later for the British Western Desert Army. Its ships sailed down the entire west coast of Africa, around the Cape of Good Hope, through the Red Sea, on to Port Said, a long, time-consuming voyage necessitated by domination of the central Mediterranean Sea by the *Regia Marina Italiana*.

The convoy was reconnoitered by Italian aircraft as it entered the Gulf of Aden, but not attacked because the *Regia Aeronautica* in east Africa operated only a single pair of Savoia-Marchetti S.M.79 Sparviero. Moreover, the British ships hugged the Arabian coast, putting themselves at the edge of the bombers' operational radius. In any case, no aerial torpedoes were available to them in Abyssinia, and the pilots there were not trained for anti-shipping sorties. Indeed, by 1940, no warship under steam anywhere on Earth had yet been successfully attacked from the air. And these two bombers were in no condition to make military avi-



Italo Balbo (1896-1940) served as Italy's marshal of the air force, governor-general of Libya and commander-in-chief of Italian North Africa. He was seen by many as second only to Il Duce himself in terms of authority and popularity in Italy. At just 14, he participated in a revolt in Albania against the Young Turks, under Cmdr. Isa Boletini, Idrez Seferi and Ricciotti Garibaldi, Giuseppe Garibaldi's son. He served with distinction in the Italian army in World War I, helping to defend northern Italy from the invading Austro-Hungarian and German armies. By the end of the war, Balbo had been decorated with one bronze and two silver medals for military valor and was promoted to the rank of captain. After the war he returned to his studies in Florence. But he was soon attracted to politics and was instrumental in orchestrating the March on Rome that ensured the Fascist ascension to power in 1922. In 1926, Balbo began building the Italian air force. In 1928 he became marshal of the air force. In 1930 he participated in a transatlantic flight from Italy to Brazil. In 1933 he was given charge of Italy's Libyan colony. He was an energetic administrator, embarking on a program of modernization. After WWII began, Balbo began preparing Italy's Libyan colony for war. In June 1940, while attempting to land at the Italian airfield in Tobruk after a British air attack, Balbo was mistakenly shot down by Italian gunners and killed. His replacement proved inadequate for the task of rousting the Brits out of Egypt.

ation history.

In any case, word of the convoy's approach was flashed to Rome, where Mussolini was already furious over the prolonged delay of the invasion. Although it had been in preparation since mid-June, Graziani was still painstakingly trying to assemble his forces nearly a month after he had been commanded to march. He "expressed doubts about the ability of his largely un-mechanized force to defeat the British, and put off the invasion for as long as he could."⁴

Il Duce's patience at an end, and all too aware that weapons and supplies were only days away from reinforcing his enemies, he demanded that the offensive be launched at once, regardless of its state of readiness. It finally got under way on Sept. 13, as 14 of his divisions crossed the frontier. Never before in history and never again would Italians possess such a numerical advantage over their opponents. Against Graziani's 280,000 men, divided between the 10th Army in the east and the 5th Army in the west, Gen. Wavell commanded just 86,000 troops.

Respective air forces were numerically matched, but the *Armata Azzurra*, as the Italian air force was known in north Africa, concentrated its entire complement of 125 bombers in successive waves against the vanguard of the British Army. After their 88 fighter escorts achieved uncontested superiority over the battlefield, they joined in relentless ground attacks. Simultaneous with this brutal aerial assault, 1,500 Italian artillery pieces blasted to smithereens 150 guns operated by the British, whose 45 tanks faced more than 300 Italian tanks driven by Graziani's troops.

The 7th Armored and 4th Indian divisions of the British Western Desert Force melted before this overwhelming onslaught, hastily evacuating Sollum on the first day of the offensive and fleeing toward Mersa Ma-



Benito Mussolini was a far better military strategist than his enemies ever gave him credit for, as proved by his important, if historically ignored, victories in Kenya, Sudan and British Somaliland.

truh. Within the next 72 hours, the Italians penetrated 60 miles inside Egypt, capturing the strategic town of Sidi Barrani. General Wavell was no less powerless to avert disaster than General Godwin-Austen had been in Somaliland the previous month, but he was about to be offered a reprieve.

Although Gen. Graziani had suffered insignificant materiel losses at the cost of only 3,500 fatalities, he ordered the irrepressible offensive to a full stop. Mussolini flew into a rage, demanding that it be renewed at once, while the Italians still possessed their historically unique initiative and before England's supply convoy, already steaming up the Red Sea, passed through the Suez Canal. During a week of increasingly acrimonious correspondence, Il Duce repeatedly insisted that the advance must resume, regardless of cost, while Graziani tendered one excuse after another, explaining that too many enemy anti-tank weapons surely awaited his armored vehicles, or the extreme heat was adversely affecting the

combat performance of his infantry. Instead of maintaining the offensive's momentum, he ordered his men to lay down their arms and take up shovels for building a static defensive line composed of widely separated forts, behind which he awaited future events. They were soon in coming.

Three days after Balbo's blitzkrieg halted at Sidi Barrani, England's rich convoy docked at Port Said. In its wake traveled reinforcements in the 6th Australian Division and 5th Indian Division. Although some weeks would be needed to assemble all these forces, Graziani still refused to budge from behind the perceived safety of his growing perimeter. In a desperate quandary concerning the future of the campaign, Mussolini's first impulse was to sack Graziani and replace him with a more determined leader, like Gen. Ettore Bastico, vic-

tor of the Spanish Civil War's decisive Battle of Santander, three years earlier. But Il Duce believed that such a sudden replacement in the middle of the offensive would have a deleterious effect on the morale of his troops just at a moment when their spirits could least afford such an emotional distraction.

Instead, Mussolini hoped that a replay of his successful diversionary tactics at Somaliland might similarly break the enemy's concentration on north Africa. With British arms in Egypt diluted by fighting elsewhere, Graziani would have no excuse for failing to recapture the initiative. Accordingly, seven divisions of the Italian 9th and 11th armies advanced in four lines from occupied Albania into Greece on Oct. 23, 1940. Mussolini wasted not a moment in telegraphing Graziani, who was still digging fortifications in the Libyan Desert. "Renew the offensive against Alexandria at once," he commanded. "With the enemy distracted by events in Greece, you have been offered a golden opportunity to move forward with new prospects of success."⁵

An impatient Mussolini told his Chiefs of Staff: "I should be in favor of advancing Graziani's attack by a few days. Then the conquest of Mersa Matruh would make the possibility of such help still more remote, especially in view of the fact that we shall not stop there. Once the cornerstone of Egypt has been lost, the British empire will fall to pieces, even if London can still hold out." Mussolini added: "India is in a state of unrest, and the British would no longer get help from South Africa or by the Red Sea lifeline. There is the consideration of morale to be added, to the effect that a success in Africa would give a fillip [boost] to our men in Albania."⁶

At the same time, over the strenuous objections of Gen. Wavell and virtually all his military advisors, Churchill committed major British assistance to opposing the Italian invasion of Greece, dispatching men and materiel from the fighting in Egypt. Just days after the Duce attacked, Numbers 30, 70, 80, 84, and 211 RAF Squadrons arrived with some 400 *Wellington* medium-bombers and *Hurricane* fighters desperately needed in north Africa. Churchill's commitment to Greece would eventually deprive Wavell of more than 50,000 troops,



Above, the British crew of a Matilda tank bedecked with an inverted Italian flag captured from an enemy unit. The heavily armored Matilda tank was a mainstay of the British military in north Africa during WWII, even though it had limited offensive firepower and a slow speed due to its weight. As the war progressed, the German army in north Africa was provided with more powerful tanks, and the Matilda became less and less effective. It was replaced by the Mark III Valentine.

together with crippling transfers of weapons and supplies. The counter-offensive for which the long-distance convoy from England was originally dispatched had been scheduled to begin before the end of October, when the Italian fortified line beginning at Sidi Barrani was still under construction. But now, Wavell's badly depleted Operation Compass was barely strong enough to lurch forward on Dec. 9, when Graziani's defenses were mostly completed.

Positioned too far apart, his forts were unable to lend each other mutual support, a critical error revealed by RAF reconnaissance and effectively exploited by the ground forces. Throughout the waning weeks of 1940 and into the New Year, Gen. Wavell pushed the Italians back more than 200 miles across the Libyan Desert. On Jan. 7, 1941 the British XIII Corps seized Tobruk within 24 hours after beginning its assault.

By then, the Italian 10th Army had more than 900,000 men taken prisoner. Before mid-February, over 115,000 of the Duce's men were captured, along with 845 artillery

pieces, compounded by the destruction of 380 tanks and 200 of 564 aircraft.

But just as the Italians faced certain annihilation, Churchill halted their offensive, writes military aviation historian Hans Werner Neulen, “because many of their troops were transferred to Greece.”⁷ Taking advantage of the situation, Gen. Valentino Babini’s elite *Brigata Corazzato Speciale*, or “Special Armored Brigade,” counter-attacked the massed assault of 177 enemy tanks and other armored vehicles at Mechili, Libya on Jan. 24. Operating in squads for the first time, the Italian M-11, M-13/40 and L.3/35 tanks knocked out and disabled the first 15 Matilda tanks in as many minutes. The British re-grouped, charged again, losing another six tanks almost in as many minutes, then fled toward Cairo, Babini’s men in hot pursuit for another 12 miles before losing contact with the routed enemy.

Soon after, a determined effort was made to wipe out the dangerous *Brigata Corazzato Speciale* with all the armor at Wavell’s disposal. When the smoke cleared, 20 of his 70 Cruiser heavy tanks, plus 25 light tanks, had been reduced to smoldering wrecks, with insignificant losses incurred by Babini’s forces. Wavell called a two-week halt in operations, until his damages could be made good. Less than a fortnight later, Gen. Erwin Rommel landed with his *Deutsche Afrika Korps* at Tripoli to radically transform the development of desert warfare.

THE DEATH OF BALBO DEVASTATING

Clearly, Italo Balbo’s death was the single most decisive factor in the whole north African campaign. Had he lived to lead his offensive, he would have doubtless launched it with greater determination and long before the supply convoy from England arrived at Port Said. These considerations, together with his overwhelming numerical superiority, virtually ensured Balbo’s conquest of Alexandria and Suez before summer’s end, even given predictably stiff British resistance at the fortified Mersa Matruh line. The north African theater would have closed in an Italian triumph before the end of 1940, and fundamentally shifted the entire emphasis of World War II. Instead, the fighting across Libya, Tunisia and Egypt would go on into May 1943, resulting in hundreds

of thousands of additional casualties on all sides.

Among the most immediate consequences of Wavell’s defeat would have been freeing the *Regia Marina Italiana* from the confines of the Mediterranean Sea. Its capital ships could henceforward pass through the Red Sea into the Indian Ocean, where Britain’s Royal Navy, already stretched to its limits in the Atlantic, would have been severely challenged by the likes of the 45,963-ton *Littorio* and many other superb battleships operated by the Italian fleet.

Ettore Muti’s bold, skillfully executed air raids on British petroleum centers in Palestine are as ignored as they were nevertheless among the most decisive actions of World War II. Mussolini, however, made full use of his advantages to divert the enemy in east Africa and the Balkans. His swift victory at Somaliland diluted Wavell’s forces, while distracting the British general just when the invasion of Egypt was about to begin. So too, the Duce’s incursion into Greece watered down

“The Duce’s incursion into Greece helped water down the enemy’s counter-offensive in North Africa.”

the enemy’s north African counter-offensive sufficiently for the Italians to hold on in Libya long enough for German reinforcements to arrive. As British military historian Rex Trye observed, “The Greek campaign was to siphon off vital [British] men and equipment needed in north Africa.”⁸

Graziani’s failure to move on these opportunities lost forever his chances for ultimate victory. He hesitated, afraid of the losses he expected to incur by invading Egypt. But they were as nothing compared to the real attrition Italian forces suffered for his inertia. His Sept. 13 attack had been a thorough success. Instead of halting just 72 hours after encountering no serious opposition, had he maintained its forward momentum, the British could have offered little in terms of real resistance.¹⁰

In Greece, Winston Churchill’s shortcomings were on a par with anything attributed to Rodolfo Graziani in Egypt. The prime minister failed to see through Mussolini’s rather obvious ploy aimed at draining Gen. Wavell’s resources, when total victory was within Britain’s grasp. Churchill, sure he could simultaneously succeed in both the Balkan and north African theaters, was booted out of the former and humiliated by Babini and Rommel in the latter. “This was a major blunder on the Allied side,” Trye concludes, “as there were few

strong [Italian] formations left in Tripolitania to oppose them in early 1941. The occupation of Tripoli at that time would have prevented future Axis buildup, and finished the North African campaign there and then.”

Thus, the destiny of World War II early hinged on the accidental death of one man, the weakness of his successor, and the hubris of their enemy. ♦

ENDNOTES:

1 Erich Raeder, grand aAdmiral of the German navy, told how, in 1940, “one of our Luftwaffe planes, not being properly briefed, mistook two of our destroyers for enemy ships and sank them both” (*My Life: Grand Admiral Erich Raeder*, MD: United States Naval Institute Press; 1st edition, 1960). The following year, during British operations against the battleship *Bismarck*, a flight of Royal Navy Fairey Swordfish carrier aircraft misidentified and attacked the heavy cruiser HMS *Suffolk*, which escaped destruction only because the magnetic torpedoes aimed at her were defective, exploding on contact with the surface of the sea. In 1944’s Operation Cobra, after the Allied landings at Normandy, USAAF aircraft killed and wounded hundreds of GIs on the ground, including Lt. Gen. Lesley McNair, the highest-ranking American soldier to fall in action during the European theater of operations. Self-inflicted casualties arising from friendly fire were common on both sides during World War II.

2 “Southern Theatre: God’s Time,” *Time*, July 29, 1940.

3 Moorehead, Alan, *The Desert War: The Classic Trilogy on the North Africa Campaign 1940-43*, UK: Aurum Press, 2009.

4 Canosa, Romano, *Graziani: Il maresciallo d’Italia, dalla guerra d’Etiopia alla Repubblica di Salò*, Editore Mondadori, Collana: Oscar storia, 1999.

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6 Mussolini, Benito, *Memoirs*, London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1949.

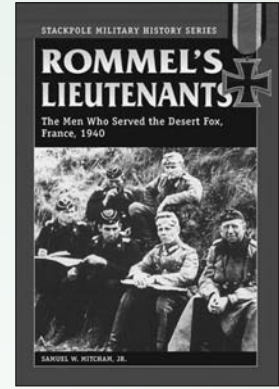
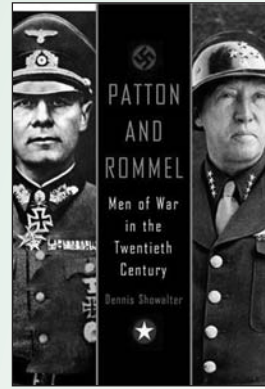
7 Neulen, Hans Werner, *In the Skies of Europe*, translated by Alex Vanags-Baginskis, UK: The Crowood Press, Ltd., 2000.

8 Trye, Rex, *Mussolini’s Afrika Korps: The Italian Army in North Africa, 1940-1943*, NY: Axis Europa Books, 1992.

9 *Ibid.*

10 Graziani was finally relieved of command on March 25, 1941, and placed on inactive leave for the next two years. He later redeemed himself with the success of his Italo-German offensive against Allied forces in the north Tuscan Apennines. Around Christmas 1944, “the U.S. 5th Army was tactically tripped out,” the Afro-American Buffalo Division routed and enemy-occupied territory reconquered at the Battle of Garfagnana (Jowett, Philip, *Italian Army, 1940-1945* [v. 1], UK: Osprey Publishing, 2000.) Graziani’s victory stabilized the Italian front until almost the very end of the war. Thereafter, he was imprisoned by the Allies for three years. In 1953, Graziani was elected honorary president of the neo-fascist *Movimento Sociale Italiano*, but died of natural causes two years later, in Rome.

MARC ROLAND is well versed on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW over the last several years including several that made it into our new *TBR Anthology* published in 2011.



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Reversing Versailles

Hitler's foreign policy designed to save German nation from slow, painful strangulation by Versailles Treaty

ADOLF HITLER modestly asked that if the Versailles Treaty was indeed to be honored, it should be honored in all its aspects, and by all the parties thereto, including the former Allies. Britain considered Hitler's suggestions—particularly on the question of colonies—to be reasonable, but France refused to go along again.

By JOAQUIN BOCHACA

TRANSLATED BY MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER

Hitler knew that Nature abhors a vacuum. He knew that a defenseless territory excites the greed of its armed neighbor. A territory without defenses will only be secure if its neighbor is disarmed as well. We apologize for writing this truism, but we are forced to do so by the general neglect of a truth so basic.

The plebiscite announced by Hitler took place on Dec. 12, 1933. By 40,601,577 votes, or 95.2% of registered voters, Germany lined up behind the leader she herself had chosen, democratically. It is said that this result was obtained under coercion. We refuse to believe that the citizens could have been brought to vote by force; the only coercion possible was moral, i.e., the hammering of propaganda through the press and radio. But this is done every day in officially democratic countries, and nobody calls it coercion.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle held plebiscites on several occasions; and in general elections the American and British public are invited to decide, in practice, between two candidates or two parties—in short, be-

tween two alternatives. In the referendum of December 12, 1933, Germans also had two choices: Vote "yes," or vote "no."

Exactly 95.2% of the electorate—and not just of those voting, as has been claimed—voted "yes." The Jewish and anti-Nazi writer William Shirer wrote: "In the Dachau concentration camp, 2,154 of 2,242 political prisoners voted for the government that had imprisoned them."

Those detainees, according to Shirer, were trade unionists, Social Democrats and Communists. They were hardcore, i.e., the "popular opposition" whose Social-Democratic representatives, on May 17, unanimously approved Hitler's speech without any pressure having been exerted on them by the government.*

This plebiscite was the real, popular and symbolic enthronement of Hitler in power. In the elections that brought him to power Hitler had won 52% of the vote, which was already a lot. This time, he had behind him the near unanimity of the German people. No one could say he imposed his will on an entire people through terrorist methods; on the contrary, he was carried on a wave of enthusiasm by an entire nation that could not accept being treated on a plane of inequality with respect to others. This was the result of the policy of the Allies against Germany: Hitler was consolidated in power by the very measures intended to put him in difficulties.

* * *

Arguably, the leitmotif of Hitler's foreign policy was the general application—rather than unilateral and



against Germany, as has been happening since 1919—of the Versailles Treaty. The German government requested that it apply to all: disarmament, progressive, immediate, partial, total or as preferred, but on the basis of the sacrosanct democratic “equality” for all.

They also sought to apply Article 19 of the treaty, which allowed for the peaceful revision of certain economic and territorial clauses thereof. The only request Germany made to her former conquerors and cosigners of Versailles was concerning the colonies. Agenda Item III of the National Socialist Party program calls for “colonies for the alimentation of our people and settlement of our surplus population.”

Note that they are not asking for former German colonies, taken from the Reich by the victors under the Treaty of Versailles, but only “colonies,” without specification. Later, in a note sent by the Wilhelmstrasse, it

On Aug. 19, 1934, the German people cast their ballots in a plebiscite. There was a 95% turnout, and more than 90% of those who voted ratified Hitler as Fuehrer. Above, throngs of ethnic Germans swarm to touch Hitler as he rides in a car through one of the voting districts. Hitler was at heart a democrat, and on several occasions threw important political decisions to the people, who almost unanimously supported whatever policies or goals he desired. Perhaps no other leader in the modern era was so beloved by such a vast majority of his people. Today, it would be a miracle to get 95% of the U.S. population, for instance, to turn out for any election, even one as important as the upcoming American election this November. In the 2008 U.S. presidential election, for instance, only 57% of registered voters cast ballots.

was suggested to the British Foreign Office and to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that indigenous peoples of former colonial territories of Germany be asked if they wished to continue being administered by the English and French or once again be under German sovereignty.

The German proposal was presented without much conviction, and only after London and Paris had responded to former colonial demands with silence. But what is peculiar is that London apparently found Germany's request very reasonable, since, according to the testimony of no less than Lloyd George, former prime minister, war would break out sooner or later if the German proposals on the subject of colonies were not met. However, in the influential political circles of London it was believed that the country that should give up its colonies—namely Cameroon and Togo—was France. This caused a predictable brouhaha in Paris, and finally, at a meeting between Georges Bonnet and Sir John Simon, the two ministers of foreign affairs agreed, in a note to the Wilhelmstrasse, that they would consider ceding to Germany some Portuguese, Dutch and Belgian colonial territories.

This was a way to say “no” to the Reich and, incidentally, to place these small countries in the anti-German orbit. In view of the low success—or non-success—of the petition, in Berlin the point was not insisted upon.

* * *

This writer believes Hitler brought to the fore the question of colonies counting on a negative response, which would put him in better position in further discussions with the Western democracies. Hitler, it is true, demanded “living space” (Lebensraum) for his people, but he was not enthusiastic about colonies, at least in the form in which the internal structure and the functioning of the latter were understood at that time. Colonialism, as Hitler himself argued in *Mein Kampf*, makes the union of blood and soil—the basis of the racial policies of the Third Reich—impossible. “The colonies serve only to suck out the best blood of the nation,” he said.

If there is anything clear and transparent in the international politics of the 1930s and early '40s, it is the

wish of Hitler for Germany to grow territorially at the expense of Soviet Communism. The bursting demography of Germany should extend itself across lands in the eastern Baltic and western Russia, once they had been wrested from the Soviets, who would then disappear as a potential threat to Germany in particular and the entire West in general.

In order to develop this policy, he needed the friendship—if possible—or at least the benevolent neutrality of England and France. These factors explain the lack of insistence of the Wilhelmstrasse with regard to the issue of colonies.

But they also explain the Anglo-German Naval Agreement concluded on June 18, 1935, by which the Third Reich promised that the tonnage of its military fleet would not exceed 35% that of the British fleet. It was a one-sided agreement. England did not pledge or obligate herself to anything. Simply, Germany imposed the obligation on itself, solemnly pledging, by international treaty, that its fleet would be, at the most, roughly equivalent in tonnage to a third of the English.

This agreement was an assurance offered, free of charge, to England, so that the latter would not feel threatened. Its insularity, protected behind a “Home Fleet” that, at that time, was the first naval force in the world, was a guarantee against any invasion. Without a

navy superior, or at least equal, to the English, such an invasion was impossible. Hitler, in numerous speeches, said that he asked nothing of the Western democracies. He now coupled his statements with a highly significant action. The Naval Treaty shows he had no aggressive intentions against England.

Moreover, Hitler went even further in practice: his *Kriegsmarine* represented, in fact, not 35% of the tonnage of the “Home Fleet,” but a mere 10%. The intelligence services, always well informed, could not ignore the fact that, apart from the *Bismarck*, Germany limited itself to building four light battleships, called “pocket battleships.” When war broke out in 1939, the French war fleet was almost five times higher in tonnage than the German.

Hitler, moreover, always said that the British empire was a bulwark against chaos in the world and that the

“This agreement was an assurance offered, free of charge, to England, so that the latter would not feel threatened.”

interests of England and Germany were not contrary to each other, but complementary.

As for France, with the definitive renunciation by Germany of Alsace and Lorraine any source of friction between the two nations disappeared. All that remained was the Saarland. Under the terms of one of the clauses of the Versailles Treaty, in January 1935 a referendum was to be held in the territory of the Saar, to determine whether the population of that territory wanted to become a department of France or preferred to return to the sovereignty of the Reich. They were also offered the possibility of retaining the “status quo,” that is, they might choose an intermediate position, remaining an independent state, or even partially dependent on France and Germany at the same time.

However, two months before the announcement of elections in that territory, France concentrated four infantry divisions along the border, using the pretext of possible pre-election riots. The German government strongly protested the belated show of force, which was certainly a constraint to the voters. After an exchange of notes of protest between the Wilhelmstrasse and the Quai d’Orsay, the League of Nations sent an international police force to permit and ensure the normal holding of the plebiscite. This took place under international supervision January 13, 1935.

The inhabitants of the Saar territories were asked if, after their 15 years of experience as part of the French Republic, they freely wanted to join it. They also had the option of rejoining the Reich, or continuing the status quo, i.e., being independent. Despite 15 years of Francophile propaganda, and despite offering the Saarlanders a number of tax and customs advantages if they decided to become part of France, only 0.4% of voters voted for it; 8.85% preferred the independence of the Saarland, and 90.75% union with the Reich.

Fifteen years of propaganda and Germanophobic and Francophilic propaganda, 15 years of promises to Saarlanders that they would become “special first class” French citizens and two years of anti-Hitlerian propaganda in the Saarland—all reinforced by military and police presence, for only 0.4% of the vote. Massive French policy failure.

The matter could have been solved less favorably for Germany, though perhaps more favorably for the general understanding among European peoples. In November 1934, two months before the Saar plebiscite,

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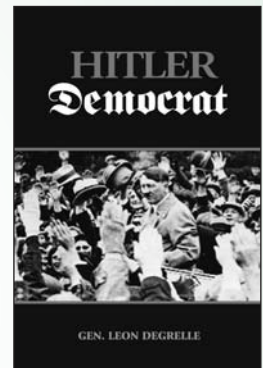
HITLER *Democrat*

What you “know” about Adolf Hitler and his era may be nothing close to the truth!

When retired Belgian General Leon Degrelle—the last surviving major figure from World War II—died in Spain in 1994, he was in the early stages of a proposed fourteen volume series of works to be collectively titled “The Hitler Century.” At the time of his death, the colorful and outspoken—and exquis-

itely literary—Belgian statesman had completed some three volumes, but outrageous and insidious intrigues by certain enemies of truth in history sabotaged most of his work. However, thanks to the energetic efforts of a group of honest historians—graciously supported by Madame Degrelle, the general’s widow—a substantial portion of his work was rescued and published over a period of years in *THE BARNES REVIEW*, the bimonthly journal of Revisionist thought. Now, that material appears here in *Hitler Democrat* between two covers for the first time. In the end, this volume is not only a monumental work of history, a genuine epic, but it is also in its own fashion a tribute to the man behind it: front-lines fighting Waffen SS officer Leon Degrelle.

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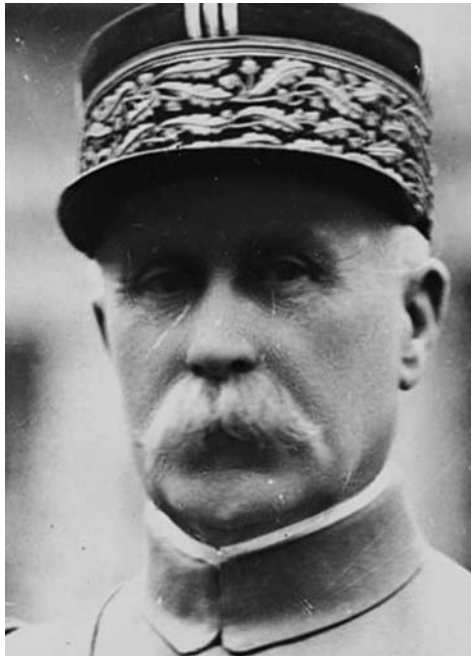
Hitler had delivered a diplomatic note to French Ambassador Francois-Poncet, proposing to resolve the conflict in a friendly manner and without recourse to the ballot box: The Saar would return to the bosom of the Reich, but an economic treaty would enable the French industry continue to benefit from its resources as it had from 1919 to 1934.

But the French government declined the offer, considering it nothing more than a confession of impotence by Hitler, who only proposed it because he knew the hostility of the Saar people to Germany and the National Socialist regime.

The Saar plebiscite, which was held under the supervision of the League of Nations, i.e., without Germany being able to intervene in either the voting process or the announcement of the results—and without Germany being allowed to propagandize in favor of their thesis until the last two months, while the French had had 15 years to do the same—resulted in Hitler getting the same percentage of favorable votes as he had in Germany, under his control. Now it was harder to pretend that the elections and referenda that brought Hitler to power and consolidated him in it were rigged.

Only a few months before, 88.9% of registered voters—that is, nearly 96% of those voting—had approved the decree by which, on the death of Hindenburg, the functions of president of the Reich would merge with those of chancellor and by which, in consequence, all the powers and prerogatives of the president would be transferred to the chancellor, Hitler.”

The Saar plebiscite clearly indicated that if the Western democracies: England, France and the United States of Franklin D. Roosevelt, wanted to prevent other German ethnic minorities, which would probably be of the same mind as the Saar from demanding their annexation to the Reich voters—as was happening in the Sudetenland, in Posen, in Upper Silesia, in Danzig, Memel and Austria itself—they had no other means



After France's Marshal Petain demanded the draft be reinstated in his nation, Hitler responded in kind with a decree asking for compulsory military service for Germany.

available to them but force.

On May 1, 1935, the police forces of the League of Nations officially handed over administration of the Saar to Germany, and Hitler declared to the Reichstag: “Germany renounces solemnly all claims to Alsace-Lorraine; following the return of the Saar, the French-German boundary can be considered definitively established.”

But on the same day, Marshal Petain published an article in a journal, unofficial but very prestigious in military circles², emphasizing the need for the reintroduction of compulsory military service for a period of two years. Five days later, Pierre-Etienne Flandin, minister of foreign affairs, presented a bill to this effect to the Chamber of Deputies. This bill was approved, after a passionate debate, on March 16. Only four hours later the Fuehrer presented

to his Cabinet a decree that reestablished mandatory military service in Germany, stating that the Reichswehr was composed, in peacetime, of 12 army corps and 36 divisions.

With this executive order, Hitler destroyed what was left of Part V of the Versailles Treaty (“Military, Naval and Air Clauses”), regaining his freedom of action. It has been argued, *a posteriori*, that if France had not reinstated its selective service, Hitler would have reinstated Germany’s selective service, sooner or later. This is impossible to prove. Nobody knows what Hitler would have done if France had not reintroduced mandatory military service. No one can ever know, and in this area, all is speculation. What we do know, for sure, is that chronologically, France was the first European country that reinstated its military service—aside, of course, from the Soviet Union.

And here we wish to make an extremely important observation: We have said that France reimposed compulsory military service, after the Soviet Union had done so. However, if other European and non-European nations did not reintroduce it, it is simply because they had never ceased to have it in full force. Hitler’s

decision to institute the draft occurred when such a policy was already in place in the United States, Italy, Poland, England and her colonies and dominions and—for four hours—France. Hitler, simply noting the facts as they were, and in view of the fact that other nations made no move to disarm, and that France even reinstated its mandatory military service, simply did the same in Germany.

Previous incidents such as the invasion of the Ruhr Valley by the French in 1923—with a partial occupation that lasted seven years—or the annexation of Upper Silesia by the “uncontrollables” of Wojciech Korfanty for the benefit of Poland could not, henceforth, be repeated with impunity. ♦

ENDNOTES:

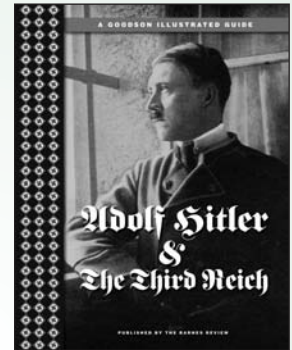
1 *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Volume XIII, 475.

2 Shirer, William L., *The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*, French ed., 233. Shirer probably exaggerated. If some of the socialists voted to approve the Fuehrer's speech, it appears proven that the Social-Democrats voted against it. (Author's note.)

JOAQUIN BOCHACA, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **MISS MARGARET HUFFSTICKLER**, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

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Gustave Whitehead:

He flew before the Wright brothers



Gustave Whitehead

Besides his primary achievement—the first sustained flight of a heavier-than-air vehicle—Gustave Whitehead can lay claim to more than 20 other aviation innovations. These include a wheeled fuselage (versus Orville and Wilbur Wrights' sled-like metal runners), two-person aircrew, multiple engines, aluminum engines, adjustable pitch propellers, silk wing covering, folding wings and a concrete runway. Whitehead worked as a merchant seaman, coal miner and machinist, but had no formal scientific training.

MORE THAN TWO FULL YEARS before Orville and Wilbur Wright made their storied flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina in December of 1903, a German-American immigrant named Gustave Whitehead (aka Gustav Weisskopf)—was reported to have flown a powered aircraft in Connecticut. The court historians and one popular online encyclopedia say the story is a fraud. But one local newspaper, several eyewitnesses and author Philip Rife disagree. Here Rife has assembled what we know about what was most likely the first powered heavier-than-air flight in U.S. history.

BY PHILIP RIFE

“He stationed his two assistants behind the machine with instructions to hold on to the ropes and not let the machine get away. Then he took his position in the great bird. He opened the throttle of the propeller and (the craft) shot along the green sod at a rapid rate. The assistants hung on as best they could, but the ship shot up into the air like a kite. The newspaperman and the two assistants stood still for a moment watching the airship in amazement. She was flying now about 50 feet above the ground and made a noise like the chung, chung, chung of an elevator going down a shaft. He had soared through the air for fully half a mile and as the field ended a short distance ahead, the aeronaut shut off the power and prepared to alight. She settled down after the propellers stopped and alighted on the ground on her four wooden wheels

so lightly that (the pilot) was not jarred in the least.”

The history-making pilot in the above local newspaper account from the dawn of the 20th century was neither Wilbur nor Orville Wright. At the time, those two now-celebrated siblings were more than 500 miles distant—and more than two full years away from making their first flight (which managed to cover just 852 feet on Dec. 17, 1903).

The pilot and genius behind this first-ever achievement is perhaps the greatest unsung hero in aviation history: a young German immigrant to this country named Gustave Whitehead. (His surname is usually translated into English from its original Weisskopf.)

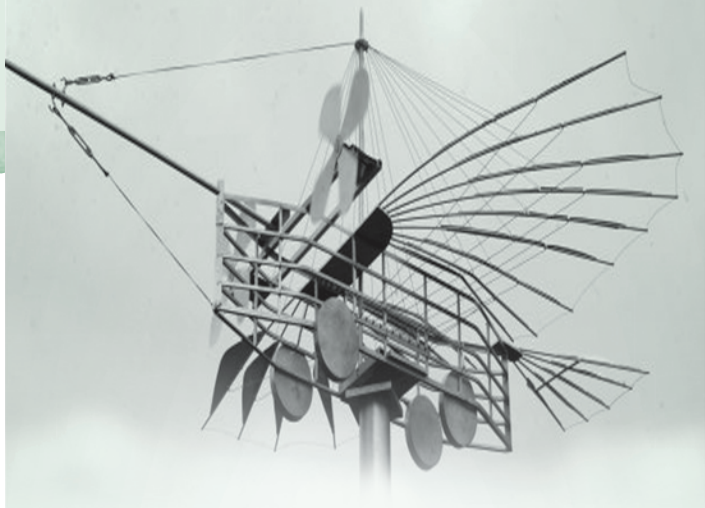
An article in a New York newspaper a few days after the Aug. 14, 1901 flight furnished these details:

Mr. Whitehead last Tuesday, with two assistants, took his machine to a long field back of Fairfield (Connecticut) and the inventor for the first time flew his machine for half a mile. It worked perfectly, and the operator found no difficulty in handling it. Mr. Whitehead's machine is equipped with two engines, one to propel it on the ground on wheels, and the other to make the propellers work. In order to fly, the machine is speeded to a sufficient momentum on the ground by the lower engine, and then the engine running the propellers is started, which raises the machine in the air at an angle of about six degrees.

In later years, a number of local citizens who were youngsters in 1901 went on the record claiming they witnessed other successful flights by Whitehead's original plane in various open spaces around Bridgeport that summer. Several said they observed Whitehead reach an altitude higher than the 10-foot height later achieved in the Wrights' first flight. (These outings may have been to fine tune equipment and practice flying techniques prior to the Aug. 14 demonstration flight witnessed by the press.)

In a letter to *American Inventor* magazine, Whitehead described an even more spectacular demonstration involving an improved version of his invention the following year:

This new machine has been tried twice, on January 17, 1902. It was intended to fly only short distances, but the machine behaved so well that at the first trial it covered nearly two miles over the water of Long Island



EARLY FLIGHT IN AMERICA . . .

GUSTAVE WHITEHEAD: HOMETOWN HERO

In May of 2012 the city of Bridgeport, Conn. unveiled a fountain and sculpture honoring Gustave Whitehead's aeronautical accomplishments. The metal sculpture is a somewhat abstract scale model (above) of Whitehead's plane that rotates in the wind like a weathervane. On hand for the dedication was a descendent of one of Whitehead's assistants who recalled: "My great-grandmother helped sew the silk wings." The sculpture's accompanying plaque is inscribed "First in Flight—Gustave Whitehead."

OTHER PRE-WRIGHT FLIGHTS?

Gustave Whitehead may not have been the only person to fly a heavier-than-air machine before the Wright brothers. Two Texans and a Scotsman also claimed they accomplished the feat. In the 1860s a German immigrant named Jacob Brodbeck is alleged to have flown a craft he designed that was powered by a wound metal spring on a 100-foot-long flight in San Antonio. In east Texas in 1902, Baptist minister Burrell Cannon made a flight that covered a distance of 160 feet in a gasoline engine-powered plane he was inspired to build after reading a passage in the Book of Ezekiel.

And in the summer of 1903, Preston Watson catapulted his plane into the air and made a series of short hops near Scotland's River Tay with the aid of a motor-driven propeller. By contrast, Gustave Whitehead is clearly in a class by himself in that he's believed to have logged at least half a dozen pre-1903 flights that outperformed the Wright brothers' initial flights in every measurable area of comparison.

Sound, and settled into the water without mishap to either machine or operator. It was then towed back to the starting place.

On the second trial, it sailed with myself on board across Long Island Sound. The machine kept on steadily in crossing the wind at a height of about 200 feet, when it came into my mind to try steering around in a circle. As soon as I turned the rudder and drove one propeller faster than the other, the machine turned a bend and flew north with the wind at a frightful speed, but turned steadily around until I saw the starting place in the distance. When near the land again, I slowed the propellers and sank gently down on an even keel into the water, she readily floating like a boat.

The length of flight on the first (trial) was about two miles, and on the second about seven miles. The last trial was a circling flight, and as I successfully returned to my starting place, I consider the trip quite a success.

Incredibly, Whitehead's gasoline engine-powered flights in Connecticut beginning in 1901 may not have been his first successful effort to get a heavier-than-air machine off the ground. Consider the following first-person account of a steam-powered aircraft he allegedly flew more than two years earlier:

In April or May 1899, I was present and flew with Mr. Whitehead on the occasion when he succeeded in flying his machine, propelled by steam motor, on a flight of approximately a half-mile distance at a height of about 20 to 25 feet from the ground. This flight occurred in Pittsburgh, and the type of machine used by Mr. Whitehead was a monoplane. We were unable to rise high enough to avoid a three-story building in our path, and when the machine fell I was scalded severely by the steam, for I had been firing the boiler. I was obliged to spend several weeks in the hospital, and I recall the incident very clearly. Mr. Whitehead was not injured, as he had been in the front part of the machine steering it.

(Whitehead moved to Connecticut when his Pittsburgh neighbors complained about his noisy—and occasionally explosive—work with steam boilers. Soon after, he switched to building gasoline engines.)

An article in a 1903 issue of *Scientific American* magazine included the following assessment of Whitehead's talent for designing and building innovative aircraft engines:

“The Wright brothers’ heirs could reclaim the plane if the museum ever suggested that someone else flew first.”

Mr. Gustave Whitehead of Bridgeport, Conn. has been studying the subject of mechanical flight for upward of 15 years. Shown (is) a lightweight, two-cycle motor which was used on the aeroplane in a recent experiment. This motor is of the air-cooled type, and has numerous loops of aluminum wire fastened to the two cylinders in order to radiate heat. The inventor says that he has found aluminum to be much better for this purpose than copper, which is the metal generally employed. It develops 12 horsepower and its weight complete is but 54 pounds, which shows it to be one of the lightest gasoline motors ever built.

Whitehead eventually ran out of funds to finance further aeronautical experiments. He died in 1927 at age 54 without receiving the widespread public recognition his history-making achievements deserved. In 1964 (37 years after Whitehead's death), the governor of Connecticut issued a proclamation recognizing Gustave Whitehead's “inventive genius” and conferring on him the title “Father of Aviation in Connecticut.”

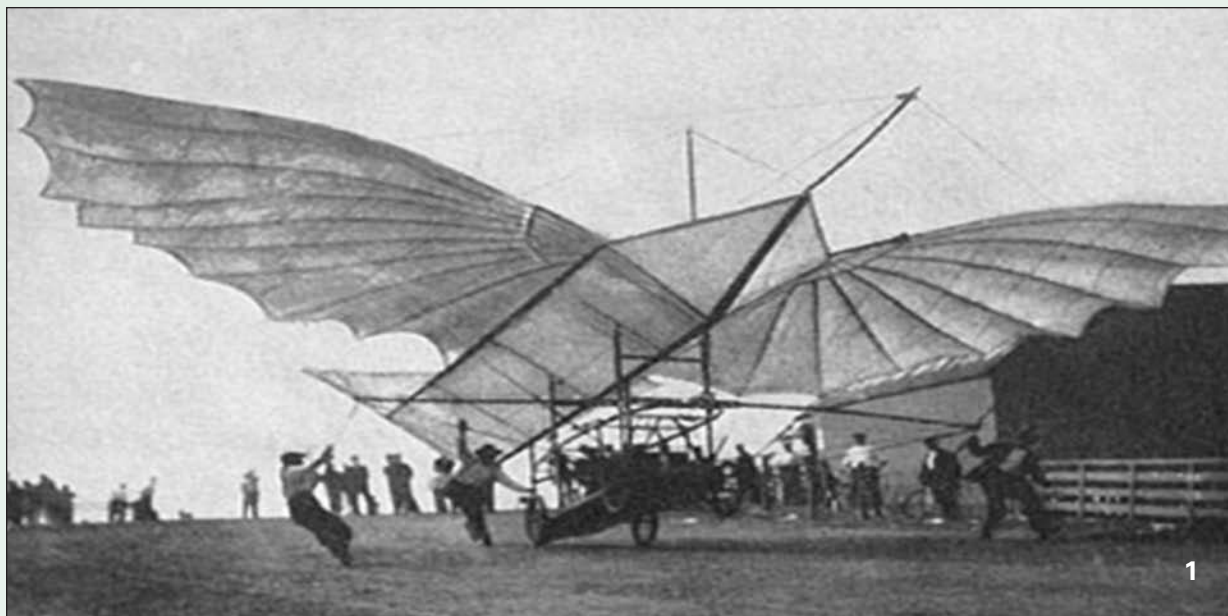
Why then are Wilbur and Orville Wright credited with being anything more than the fathers of aviation in Ohio (where they lived and built their plane) or North Carolina (where they first flew it)? A 1986 wire service story may provide a large part of the answer:

“The Wrights are supported by the Smithsonian Institution, which signed a 1948 agreement with the estate of Orville Wright that allowed the museum to display the rebuilt 1903 Wright aircraft. The agreement stipulated that the Wright heirs could reclaim the plane if the museum ever suggested that someone else flew first.”

In the agreement, the Smithsonian promised the following (in its best legalese):

The Wrights are supported by the Smithsonian Institution, which signed a 1948 agreement with the estate of Orville Wright that allowed the museum to display the rebuilt 1903 Wright aircraft. The agreement stipulated that the Wright heirs could reclaim the plane if the museum ever suggested that someone else flew first.

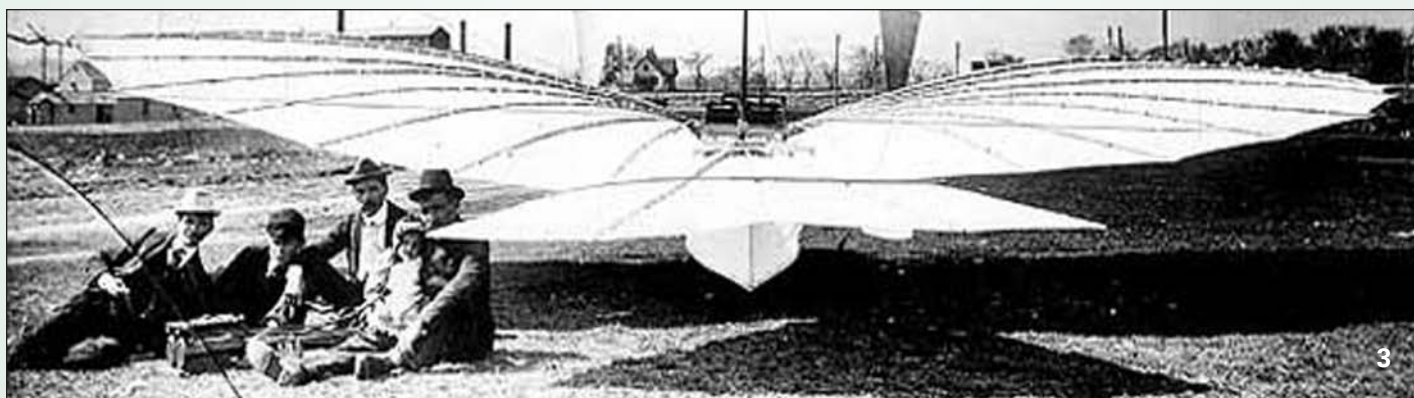
When he was asked about it in 1986, the curator of early aviation at the Smithsonian's famous National Air and Space Museum conceded that the agreement with the Wright family wasn't normal procedure for an in-



Whitehead's Flying Machines



German immigrant Gustave Whitehead was an aeronautical genius who experimented with multiple aircraft designs. Pictured are several of those (clockwise from upper right): 1. Whitehead's Albatross-type glider, circa 1905-1906. 2. This is the drawing that accompanied the article in the Aug. 18, 1901 *Sunday Herald* in Connecticut. Versions of the article were published in nine other national newspapers. 3. Whitehead's No. 21 aircraft. Beside it Whitehead sits with his little daughter Rose in his lap. 4. Whitehead piloting his three-wing glider in 1903.



stitution supposedly devoted to historical accuracy:

"It's not good practice to accept artifacts with conditions. (But) for an item of particular importance, there is always the possibility of an exception."

This may not have been the first time Gustave Whitehead and his historical legacy were victimized by members of the Wright family. Consider the following 1936 affidavit by a one-time neighbor of Whitehead:

The Wright brothers visited Mr. Whitehead during the early 1900s coming from Ohio and under the guise of offering to help finance his inventions, actually received inside information that aided them materially in completing their own plane. I was at the shop with him when they arrived and waited outside while they talked inside. After they had gone away Mr. Whitehead turned to me and said, 'Now since I have given them the secrets of my invention they will probably never do anything in the way of financing me,' this proving to have been a true prophecy as it turned out.

This allegation was corroborated by one of Whitehead's former assistants in a 1964 affidavit:

I remember very clearly when the Wright Brothers visited Whitehead's shop here in Bridgeport before 1903. I was present and saw them myself. I know this to be true, because they introduced themselves to me at the time. The Wrights left here with a great deal of information.

The man further maintained that Wilbur and Orville visited Whitehead "more than one time."

Despite such sworn statements, Orville Wright denied either he or his brother ever met with Whitehead. The younger Wright claimed the brothers' first visit to Bridgeport was "passing through on the train" in 1909. Establishment defenders of the Wrights' primacy bristle at any suggestion that the brothers may have borrowed ideas from Whitehead, and go so far as to dismiss Whitehead's reported achievements as "mythical" and "flights of fancy."

Not everyone is so determined to keep Whitehead's historic contributions to aviation out of the history books. In 1988, a British aviation magazine took issue with the questionable way Gustave Whitehead has been denied what it considered to be his rightful place in the annals of aviation:

Weisskopf's excommunication from the halls of aviation history was an unmerited sentence imposed not by history, but by contract. The evidence amassed in his favor strongly indicates that, beyond reasonable doubt, the first fully controlled, powered flight that was more than a test hop, witnessed by a member of the press, took place on 14 August 1901 near Bridgeport, Connecticut.

For this assertion to be conclusively disproved, the Smithsonian must do much more than pronounce him a hoax while willfully turning a blind eye to all the affidavits, letters, tape recorded interviews and newspaper clippings which attest to Weisskopf's genius.

Though the Wrights finally succeeded in setting their names firmly in all the books, we should remember that the history written by the victor is only a half-truth. ♦

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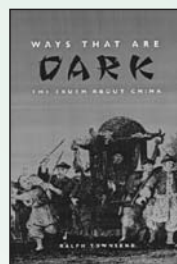
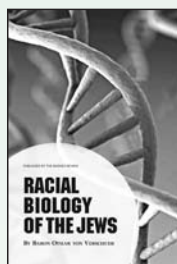
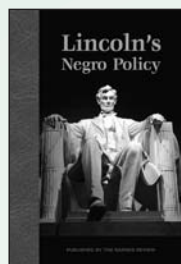
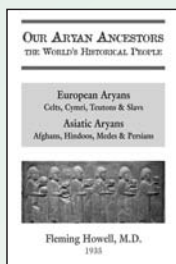
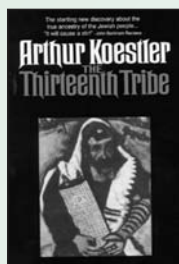
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Uncensored Books on Race from TBR

The Thirteenth Tribe. By Arthur Koestler. This classic became a shocker to the Jewish establishment, written by one of their own. The author traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire whose citizens converted to Judaism in the Dark Ages. These erstwhile Turkic pagan tribesmen then formed a Jewish empire and became an economic and military force to be reckoned with. Their descendants (the Ashkenazim) have gone on to become the majority of the inhabitants of the state of Israel and vastly outnumber their Sephardic co-religionists around the globe. Softcover, 255 pages, #61, \$17.

Our Aryan Ancestors: The World's Historical People. By Fleming Howell. The author takes you through the ancient history of the Aryans, explains exactly who they were (and are) and then takes you on a whirlwind tour around the globe to reveal the hidden history of the white race. Celts, Cymri, Teutons, Greeks, Romans, Minoans and Slavs are discussed in depth. The author also gives us a wealth of important insights into those he refers to as the Asiatic Aryans. These include the Afghans, Hindus, Medes and Persians. The North African white Berbers are also covered. Softcover, 421 pages, #594, \$30.

Lincoln's Negro Policy. The author of this booklet—Earnest Sevier Cox—had one goal: the settlement of the race problem in the United States. He was convinced the solution to the problem was either separation of the races or amalgamation. Convinced that separation was preferable to amalgamation, Cox worked with Negro leaders of the “Back-to-Africa” movement, and kept in touch with many of them until his death in April of 1966. In this booklet he shows that Abraham Lincoln repeatedly advocated repatriation of the American Negro in a land of his own where the race would not lose its purity; that, contrary to allegations from some sources that Lincoln changed his views regarding this matter, he was making plans to establish a colony in Africa for American blacks right before his murder. Softcover, 51 pages, #601, \$6 with color cover.

Colonization After Emancipation CD. TBR Underground Interview Series host Dave Gahary recently spoke with the co-authors of the book *Colonization After Emancipation*. Both Phillip Magness and Sebastian Page say that “the Great Emancipator” had no desire to have freed blacks remain in America, but instead planned to ship as many as possible as soon as possible back to Africa to their own newly created nation. 45-minute audio CD. Item #601CD, \$15.

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Revenge of the Neanderthal. By Willis A. Carto. This is the May/June 2010 theme issue of TBR magazine which devoted 29 pages to the revolutionary theory that, although modern-day Jews are substantially mixed with other races, their basic racial derivation is Neanderthal, a theory also put forth by Michael Bradley and Stan Gooch, both Jewish. Bradley has, in his own writings, contends that the Khazars originated with the Neanderthals. TBR magazine format, One to five copies are \$8 each; six or more are just \$5 each.

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Myth & History

Where does one end and the other begin? . . .

INsofar as reality approaches myth, it becomes more real than reality itself, the great philosopher Julius Evola has noted. And the truth of this statement should be evident to all of those who share an interest in the preservation of the spiritual force the gods have granted to the greatest of the mortal races: the Arya. For if history is a record of the events of humanity, then myth is composed of the events humanity experiences in their ideal; and as history approaches the mythical, it approaches an ideal that is often lost in a world that has been increasingly demythologized and reduced to the merely modernized and material.

By WILLIAM WHITE

In terms of the study of history, myth, even more than language, is the factor that allows us to trace the movements of the peoples of the Earth, their interactions, and the development and spread of their cultures. The Indo-European language family has been the factor that has allowed historians to prove conclusively the original unity of many of the cultures of Northern Europe and the Indo-Iranian world, but it is the mythical beliefs and systems that allow us, much more than language, to unite to that tradition the Sumerians, the Egyptians and all of the branches that grew from the trunk of the Aryan tree of life.

In addition to the practical side of the study of myth, there is also the cultural factor—myths are determinant in the shaping and direction of society, whether those myths are the Hebraic tales of the Old Testament, which in many ways define and shape our Christianized and increasingly Judaeo-Christianized society, or the secular myths of Judaic Bolshevism, that is the other, nominally “opposing,” force that shapes the society and culture of the modern West. Just as the sto-

ries of the ancient Aryans drove the Arya to conquer and give order to the peoples of the world, the myths of modern Jewry have led the world down the path to destruction, a fulfillment, ironically, of the prophecy that was given to the ancient Arya about the end of the modern world.

For those who believe in the sanctity of the ancient Aryan Tradition, there is another, deeper element to myth, and that element is truth. The modern world has struggled with the near uniformity of the mythical nature of man—vats of ink have been wasted publishing gobbledygook about the archetypes of the human psychology and how early notions of religion have developed from the “common human” heritage of mankind. Yet a study of myth reveals that nothing is further from the truth. The stories of myth are not a collection of localized tales about localized deities that are similar because the people who invented them developed their societies and their cities along similar lines. Instead, a study of the myths of the civilizations of the world—excluding the pygmies and Hottentots and tribesmen of the Amazon whose ignorance and instability makes them useless examples of human culture—finds that



all of the civilizations of the world have a common mythical heritage—and that this mythical heritage teaches something about the world and its structure and function that is as valuable to understanding the methods by which human events are changing today as it was when it was first given to man, long before the latest ice age.

What one can distill from the myths of the ancient world is that there was once a worldview that taught there is a natural order to the universe and to human society, and that this order is of a particular type. That man is naturally differentiated within his society by function or caste, and that men and animals are differentiated between each other by species and race—and thus those races of men who are only nominally differentiated from animals have their place in the world order as well. One also learns that there is a path by which those individuals possessed of higher spirit can

The great tales of the ancient Norse are replete with stunning imagery and bold heroes, both male and female. Above, for instance, the chief Norse god, Odin, is shown bidding farewell to Brünnhilde. (There are several different variations of the spelling depending on the source.) Brünnhilde is a valkyrie in Norse mythology. She also appears in the *Nibelungenlied* and therefore also in Richard Wagner's operatic cycle *Der Ring des Nibelungen*. Interestingly, she may not be completely mythical. Some say her character was inspired by the Visigothic princess Brunhilda of Austrasia.

travel during their lives that gives them greater meaning than the rewards of the merely material world, and that the masses of society can participate in that life in a society properly ordered by ritual.

More important is that tradition teaches a clear distinction between good and evil. Good is what upholds the natural order of mankind; evil is what destroys it.

The world was a mass of chaos before Aryan man appeared in it, and the life and societies of Aryan man are a perpetual struggle against the chaotic evil that is forever lurking beyond the borders of civilization, threatening to destroy it. That this chaotic evil is democratic in nature and leveling—that it seeks to break down the barriers that the gods have decreed among mankind and reduce all men to a formless international body—is further taught in the myths about the evil gods and the battles of the good gods of our race against them.

All of modern philosophy of value—Oswald Spengler in his theory of the culture-soul, Francis Yockey in his theories of the culture-poisoners, Evola and René Guénon (aka Sheikh Abd al-Wahid Yahya) and Radical Traditionalism and Savitri Devi and her ideas of the Man Against Time—derive from a realization or rediscovery of these traditional principles.

Even the philosophies of the world destroyers—such as Karl Marx's class theory—are based upon a

perversion of the ancient notion of the degradation of castes and the coming of the death age that was taught among all of the Arya from the ancient Norse to the Vedic Indians.

Myth is valuable because it is the starting point of the study of metahistory—the methods by which history and the events of humankind are changing—but it is also valuable because a study of the mythical patterns of mankind shows a very limited number of types that allow one to not only understand the spread and development of human culture, but whose study leads one to higher truths and a deeper understanding of the essentially hidden struggle that defines the lives and history of mankind. ♦

WILLIAM WHITE is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR BOOK CLUB for \$25 plus \$5 S&H inside U.S. Bill is currently a prisoner in the U.S. federal gulag for free speech crimes.

Ancient Mythology in Popular Culture

BY JOHN TIFFANY

Ancient mythology, such as the Norse and classical Greek and Roman, is still all around us today. One example is the names of the days of the week. Sunday and Monday are named for the Sun and Moon, obviously, and Saturday for Saturn, a Roman god. To the ancients, the Sun and Moon were deities. Our word “month” again celebrates the Moon.

Tuesday comes from Tyr's day, Tyr being the Norse god of war. As you will recall, Tyr lost a hand while restraining the monstrous Fenris wolf.

Wednesday is Woden's day in Anglo-Saxon, or Odin's day in Norse. Woden is the father of the other gods in Germanic mythology. Being the middle of the week, this central day is well chosen to honor this most important god.

Thursday is of course Thor's day. Thor was perhaps the most popular of the Germanic gods. Donar is another of his names, and we get our word “thunder” from this thunder god.



Friday is the day of Freya or Frigg. Freya is Old Norse for “the lady,” and she is the goddess of love, beauty, fertility, gold, healing, war and death. Freya had a number of shamanic characteristics, such as wearing a cloak of falcon feathers and the fact that she took half of all of those slain in battle. (Odin took the rest.)

Similarly, many of the names of the months are of pagan origins. January comes from Janus, the Roman god of doors, sunrises and sunsets, past and future—an appropriate god to introduce the new year.

February is named for a pagan festival of purification. Oddly, this occurred on the 15th day of the month. Even more oddly, the day before this, and the day after, the ides, were holidays to honor the great goddess Juno, the Roman version of the Greek goddess Hera, queen of the gods.

March is named for the Roman god of war, Mars, more or less equivalent to the Greek Ares. Mars was also a guardian of agriculture.

April comes to us from Apru, an Etruscan borrowing of the Greek Aphrodite or Aphrilis (Roman Venus),

goddess of love, beauty, pleasure and procreation. She is identified with the ancient Egyptian goddess Hathor. Of course this time of year was of extreme importance to the ancients, as it is to our farmers today, as this is the month when freezing weather begins to disappear.

May comes from Maia, Roman goddess of Earth, honor and reverence.

June comes, naturally, from Juno, wife of Jupiter and queen of the heavens and the gods.

July comes from Julius Caesar, who was made into a god when he died. And August comes from Augustus Caesar, the adopted heir of Julius and the first Roman emperor. August means venerable, which is quite a contrast to the former name for this month, Weodmonao, which means “month of weeds.”

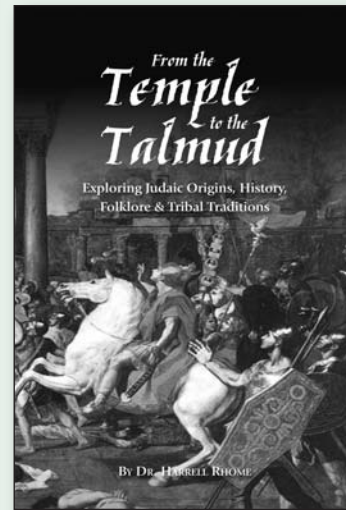
Anytime anyone asks you “what sign you are,” you will invariably refer to one of the symbols of the Zodiac, such as Libra, Pisces, Gemini, Taurus and the like. These are ancient pagan names for some of the important star clusters visible from Earth, and whose names were assigned long ago as constellations by our ancestors. Sagittarius, for instance, is often associated with the mythological figure of Bellerophon, the hero who rode the winged horse Pegasus in the ancient Greek myth.

In the sports and marketing world, many people wear Nike shoes (named after the winged goddess of victory in Greek mythology) or drive a Saturn or a Taurus car—or maybe you root for the Tennessee Titans?

And of course, one need only look at a chart of the solar system to be reminded of characters from our ancient myths. The planets Mercury, Mars, Venus, Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune and the dwarf planet Pluto all get their name from Roman mythology. Natural satellites of most planets, asteroids, moons of asteroids and many other heavenly bodies are given mythological names.

So as you look around, be aware that our ancient beliefs are ingrained in many aspects of our modern-day culture and, it appears, they are proving nearly impossible for the culture distorters to erase. ♦

JOHN TIFFANY is assistant editor of TBR and has been interested for many decades in Revisionist history as well as diverse ethnic groups and their history, around the world. He holds a bachelor of science degree in biology from the University of Michigan. He is also the copy editor for AMERICAN FREE PRESS in Washington, D.C.



From the Temple To the Talmud

*Exploring Judaic Origins, History,
Folklore and Tribal Traditions*

In *From the Temple to the Talmud*, Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Not content to merely repeat the findings of previous researchers, Rhome offers a new interpretation of Jewish history, one that is sure to enrage some and leave others standing in ovation.

Going back to primary and ancient sources, while also including research from scholars (many of whom are now considered too politically incorrect to cite by mainstream academicians), Rhome covers this expansive history in a lively and easy to read style, accompanied by many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources for future research. No doubt, after reading *From the Temple to the Talmud*, you will be well-versed in this fascinating and vitally important subject which Rhome refers to as “the curiously camouflaged and conveniently convoluted chronicle of the people called the Jews.” Genetics, religion, symbolism, customs, holy books, ancient enclaves, dispersions, banishments, secret societies, cultural origins, linguistics—this book has it all. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, \$25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus \$5 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or use the form at the back of this issue.

Repeat of 1859 Solar Storm Could Wreak Havoc on U.S.

EVERYONE KNOWS BY NOW THAT THE WORLD is supposed to experience some major cataclysm on Dec. 21, 2012 coinciding with pretty impressive solar alignments in the Milky Way Galaxy. But skeptics think nothing much is going to happen on that day, and life on Earth will proceed as normal. But, as one expert with a long list of impressive credentials points out, the real date for a global catastrophe is more likely headed our way in 2013. Dr. Vincent Pry says what we should really be worried about is a repeat of a little-known but hugely destructive solar event in 1859 that, were it to occur today, could throw unprepared nations into a modern-day stone age. Here's the story, straight from a high-level expert . . .

BY DAVE GAHARY

"It's not just a possibility, it's a certainty and an inevitability that a Carrington Event will happen, it's just a question of when." —DR. PETER VINCENT PRY

* * *

Just over 153 years ago, the world was set on fire from the Sun. Though there are very few Americans who are aware of this, the historical record is clear: from Aug. 28 until Sept. 2, 1859, several sunspots and solar flares were observed on the Sun by the astronomer Richard Carrington. The largest flare took only 17 hours to make it to Earth, which ordinarily would take three to four days. This great geomagnetic storm, known as the 1859 Solar Superstorm or the Carrington Event, took the world by surprise and its effects were visible across much of the globe.

Aurorae were visible across the world; over the Rocky Mountains it was so bright that gold miners began preparing breakfast at midnight because they thought it was morning and people in the U.S. northeast awake at that time could read a newspaper by its light. Telegraph systems all over Europe and North America failed. Telegraph poles sparked and telegraph

paper caught fire. Several telegraphs continued sending and receiving messages although disconnected from their power source.

There is consensus in the scientific community that another Carrington Event is on its way, and perhaps sooner than any of us would want to know.

To get a better understanding of the possibility of such an event, or a manmade event producing the same results occurring, THE BARNES REVIEW conducted an exclusive interview with Dr. Peter Vincent Pry, the executive director of the Task Force on National and Homeland Security, a newly established task force established by Congress, whose purpose is to provide technical, operational policy advice, and legislative help to the Congress, to get the nation protected against such an event.

Dr. Pry's *curriculum vitae* is impressive. He holds two Ph.D.s (in international relations and U.S. history) and a certificate in nuclear weapons design from the USAF Weapons Laboratory. A former 10-year intelligence officer with the CIA responsible for analyzing Soviet and Russian nuclear strategy and operational plans, he is the former director of the U.S. Nuclear Strategy Forum, served on the Commission to Assess

the Threat to the United States from Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) Attack (also commonly known as the EMP Commission), and was on the staff of the House Armed Services Committee.

Dr. Pry explained what drew him to be concerned with EMP: “When I thought about what is the threat that is greatest, the least understood, the one most likely to bring civilization to its knees, it’s an EMP. When I think of a whole gamut of the threats, and I’ve studied them all, I’m an expert in all of them, where weapons of mass destruction are concerned, it is a large EMP that is most worrisome to me.”

Dr. Pry elaborated upon EMP, a technical issue understood by few. “EMP is a super-energetic radio wave that can be caused by a nuclear explosion detonated at high altitude, and the pulse will propagate from the point of the detonation to the line of sight of the horizon,” he explained.

“For example, a nuclear weapon detonated at an altitude of 200 km would cover the entire contiguous United States with a pulse that would fry electronics everywhere—in the air, on the surface, power lines, personal computers sitting on your desk, even things underground.

“EMP can also be generated by Mother Nature. A solar flare or, more precisely, a coronal mass ejection coming off the Sun can cause a natural EMP and can have an effect similar to that of a high-yield nuclear weapon detonated over the United States.

“A Carrington Event occurs about once a century, and we’re actually overdue for another Carrington-type event,” he said. “It’s not just a possibility, it’s a certainty and an inevitability that a Carrington Event will happen. It’s just a question of when.”

Back in 1859, Pry explained: “We were just starting to introduce electrical infrastructure, things like telegraph systems, which burst into flames and caused forest fires. . . . Were a Carrington Event to happen today in our current state of unpreparedness, given that our survival now depends on electricity, it’s estimated that we would lose about two-thirds of the national population, 200 million Americans dead from starvation, disease and societal collapse.

“If [an EMP event] were to happen today, the Na-

tional Academy of Sciences estimates that it would knock out the electric grid and other critical infrastructures for a period of four to 10 years.”

Dr. Pry explained that “the solar maximum commences in December 2012, which occurs every 11 years, and lasts a year,” which sees increased solar activity. “We don’t understand the Sun well enough to know exactly why that is, but we do know it has to do with the dynamics of the thermonuclear reactions within the Sun,” he explained.

Although the SHIELD Act (HR 668), Secure High-voltage Infrastructure for Electricity from Lethal Damage Act, has been introduced to “protect the critical infrastructure, electric power grid, communications and transportation, banking and finance, food and water,” said Dr. Pry, it’s been languishing in Congress.

Dr. Pry explained why that is: “The electric power industry doesn’t want it. They have a huge and powerful lobby. Even though there are a lot of people in the electric power industry who understand the threat and want to do something about it, unfortunately, the smart engineers who work for the electric power industry are not in Washington as lobbyists. The electric power industry operates in a 19th-century regulatory environment.”

And evidently that could mean disaster. Dr. Pry warned that although an event such as the one that struck the Earth in 1859 is rare, a manmade EMP event is more likely, and wouldn’t take much to send the U.S. back into the stone age.

“One bomb can do this against the unhardened civilian critical infrastructures,” he warned.

So if you are looking for the world to explode into a billion pieces on Dec. 21, 2012, as many doomsday prophets are warning, look instead to a little later in 2013 when some scientists are expecting a coronal mass ejection like the one that hit the world in 1859.

The effect of such an event would indeed bring about a new age as the Mayans predicted: a new stone age. ♦

DAVE GAHARY is a former submariner in the U.S. Navy. He is currently an independent journalist based in New Jersey and the web editor for AMERICAN FREE PRESS (AFP) newspaper in Washington, D.C. See www.americanfreepress.net for more.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HOW MANY DIED AT DRESDEN?

I have a letter from G.W. Hasse of California, which is remarkable: He writes of his conversation with a German POW in a large camp near Paris in the course of the re-education to which the Germans were being subjected. They were made to view a film purporting to show the “Nazi holocaust” with “Nazi soldiers” burning the corpses of women and children. The POW told Hasse he was astonished, in one of the film’s scenes, to recognize himself. The surprise was the greater since he had never been in a concentration camp. In truth, the film was made by German propaganda personnel after the Allied bombings of Dresden, February 13-14, 1945, to put the Allies’ bestiality on visual record. Hasse remem-

bers the *Stars and Stripes* report on Dresden, and its gloating front-page headline, “250,000 Nazis Killed.”

I dare say we can take 250,000 as a base number, as it were. Adding to that 50% for errors, omissions and final rectification and verification, 375,000 seems a plausible and reasonable estimate of the dead of Dresden.

CARL HOTTELET
California

THE DRESDEN DEATH TOLL

Several months ago, I read in one of your articles that in the firestorm holocaust in Dresden, about 25,000 people died. I am from Dresden. This is a wrong figure. [approx. 250,000 is correct.—Ed.]

According to the police inspector of

Dresden, who at that time wired to Berlin, up to March 2, 1945, 202,040 dead people had been cremated, and it was estimated the number would climb to 250,000. They finally stopped at 248,000, but consider: It is unknown how many bodies were carried away by the river. Also, after 1949, when they started rebuilding many of those totally bombed houses, in the cellars hundreds if not thousands of dead were found, who had suffocated and were unable to escape.

FRED R. REINELT
California

EXCELLENT ARTICLE

In the July/August TBR is an excellent exclusive article on newly discovered prehistoric ruins in Japanese waters. For

Inside Knowledge of the Lindbergh Baby Kidnapping?

Charles Lindbergh Jr. was kidnapped by Paul Wendel in collusion with Isador Fisch and his girlfriend, Lindbergh housemaid Violet Sharpe. This was done to prevent his father from becoming a presidential candidate, by the elitist Rockefeller/Roosevelt faction of Tammany Hall. Junior wasn’t killed but taken by Wendell to his house on Greenwood Ave. in Trenton, New Jersey, from where he was sent to South America and later adopted by a couple in the Midwest. He currently lives in Connecticut.

Bruno was set up by Fisch, who fled to Germany, where he staged a mock death, finally dying in an Israeli kibbutz in 1969. On June 10, 1932, three months after the kidnapping, Violet Sharpe, the only person in the household who could identify the kidnappers, was “suicided” with cyanide.

Gov. Hoffman and my uncle Arthur tried to save Bruno’s life by asking him to plead guilty to accidental manslaughter while under the influence of alcohol. Bruno R. Hauptmann, like an honorable German, refused to dishonor his family

name by pleading guilty to such a heinous crime that he had never committed. The night before Charles Sr. appeared to testify in court, Wilentz informed him that for the sake of his family’s safety “he should recall that the voice of the man he once heard in the cemetery was that of Hauptmann.” (A few months before, he had testified to a grand jury that he was unable to recognize his voice.)

Detective Ellis Parker knew Wendel (an alcoholic and drug addicted pharmacist and disbarred attorney) and recognized his voice when he requested delivery of the ransom money during a secretly taped phone call. Ellis sent his son, Ellis Jr., Jack Arbitell and the two Bleefeld brothers to obtain his signed confession, but it was thrown out at the request of the Zionist prosecutor, Wilentz, on the basis that it was obtained under duress during an “illegal kidnapping” by Ellis Parker and his cohorts.

Attorney Reilly was paid \$300,000 by William Randolph Hearst to ensure Bruno’s conviction.

All the evidence against Bruno was manufactured by Col. Schwartzkopf of the New Jersey State Police, who also had the audacity to seize all of Gov. Hoffman’s “Lindbergh records” a few hours after his death in 1954. Wendel was freed and rewarded by being made treasurer of Tammany Hall, the Democratic Party’s powerhouse in New York City; Bruno was executed; Ellis (and his cohorts) were sent to federal prison in Lewisburg, where he died mysteriously a few months later; Charles Sr. exiled himself to Europe with his family; my uncle Arthur and Gov. Hoffman were imprisoned for “income tax evasion” in 1936; and our “beloved” FDR was assured of a second term after the murder of FDR critic Huey Long.

For additional reading I recommend: *Murder of Justice* by W.D. Jones; *The Lindbergh Murders* by Eustace Mullins and the “Last Letter to Gov. Hoffman and Last Statement of Bruno Hauptmann” found at holyywesternempire.org.

EDGAR LUCIDI
California

50 years I have researched Japanese pre-history and written several books on the subject.

The Jomon people, I would like to point out, were one of five racial groups that make up the present population. They most closely resembled the California "Del Mar" man (circa 50,000 B.C.). They did work in stone and made statues without tools. The Jomon made the first ceramics on Earth—dating over 12,000 years. Your article mentions the Izumo temple, which is the first temple built in that country. There is a photo of it in my archeological book *The 6,000-Year-Old Spacesuit*. A number of underwater lights and "palaces" are mentioned, from ancient historians and Shinto legends. Perhaps the nation of Lemuria—the snake empire—is not a myth, after all.

VAUGHN M. GREENE
California

USING TBR TO HOMESCHOOL

I wanted to let THE BARNES REVIEW know how excited I am to find your publication. I am planning on using my new subscription to help my wife in our homeschooling of our two daughters. We are presently on ancient history and any articles that reference this era will be used in conjunction with our present schooling material. I find myself attracted to politically incorrect and Revisionist history. One can learn a lot of valuable historical information if one is willing to listen to the "losing" side of a conflict. It's

INTERESTING PICTURE

I'd like to share this interesting picture with your other readers. I believe it is pertinent to your recent story on Arkaim. Currently on exhibit at Berlin's Pergamon Museum, this Sumerian bowl was excavated at Samarra, on the eastern bank of the Tigris River in Iraq, 78 miles north of Baghdad, by German archeologist Ernst Herzfeld, before World War I. The 12 fishes symbolize months. Four have been taken by birds, signifying eight months of the year remain. Thus, the bowl was designed to indicate a specific period in the Sumerian calendar. The swastika, or sauvastika, at the center represents the Pole Star, around which the months circle. At some 6,000 years old, it is among the oldest depictions of the "hooked cross," and suggests the Aryan origins of the Sumerians themselves.

—ESTEVO IAGO, Spain



akin to a marital conflict: there are two sides to every story. My wife and I are under 40 and will have many years of reading pleasure with TBR.

ANDREW SHADEL
Via the website

IN THE NAME OF THE HOLOCAUST

I recently found your magazine through the Jacob and Esau website. I just wanted to thank and commend you for your courage and integrity in defending the truth concerning what I refer to as the HoloHoax in my blog and email postings. I want you to know that as one dedicated to the truth of history, where

ever it leads, I am deeply indebted to the work you do on our behalf and on the behalf of a world whose leaders are using this issue to propel us into WWII. That would be a completely unjustified and unethical war which could very well result in the death of billions of people.

DAVE CURTIS
Via the website

TBR DOES MORE THAN THE OTHERS

I am a big supporter of Revisionist efforts. Thus I usually donate to as many of the Revisionist groups out there as I can. But I must say, THE BARNES REVIEW is about the only one of the dozen or so groups I support that actually does something lasting with my donations. Others only have websites that can be taken down or sabotaged in the push of a button. Other produce a few e-books or articles, albeit important. TBR is the only one out of the lot that produces something in physical form—books and a magazine. I cannot stress how important this is. TBR also has a website and Facebook page.

GLORIA WALLACE
Virginia

SEND US YOUR COMMENTS

Send your comments to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email TBR: editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit for length and do prefer letters of 300 words or less. Send us your story ideas too.

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